

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL TO WIN BACK LOST TERRITORY

British And French Hold
Positions Won In Flan-
ders Drive

RAIN STILL FALLING

5,000 Prisoners Captured
In One Day By British
Alone

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 2.—Field Marshal
Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
Incessant rain has been falling for
the past 48 hours.

On Wednesday afternoon the enemy
succeeded at great cost in obtaining a
foothold in our advanced positions near
the Ypres-Roulers railway. Our
counter-attack drove him out at all
points, completely re-establishing our
former line.

We carried out a successful raid
southeastward of Hargicourt.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports this evening:

This morning and this afternoon the
enemy violently but unsuccessfully at-
tempted to recover ground north-east-
ward of Ypres. Strong forces re-
peatedly attacked, regardless of the
increasing severity of their losses, our
positions between the Ypres-Roulers
Railway and St. Julien. In every case
we broke up and dispersed the advanc-
ing lines.

We carried out a raid north-east-
ward of Gouzeaucourt and inflicted
many casualties on the enemy.

French Gain On Yser

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reported last evening:—It has rained
the whole day long. Our line advanced
slightly in the neighborhood of the
Zillebeke-Zandvoorde Road. The
French gained further ground on the
east bank of the Yser Canal.

Strong forces of the enemy made
heavy counter-attacks against our new
positions eastward and northeastward
of Ypres between Westhoek and St.
Julien. After resisting repeated at-
tempts we were compelled after stub-
born fighting to withdraw from St.
Julien. The fighting was particularly
fierce for Westhoek. We now hold the
western outskirts of that hamlet.

This afternoon the enemy again
attacked in the neighborhood of the
Ypres-Roulers railway and entered
our advanced positions on a narrow
front. Fighting is proceeding.

Yesterday the British took over 5,000
prisoners, including 95 officers, and
captured a few guns and a number of
machine-guns and trench-mortars.

Despite the weather yesterday our
aeroplanes maintained contact with
our advancing infantry the whole day
long and also successfully bombed
and machine-gunned enemy aerodromes,
transport and infantry. Few enemy
machines attempted to fly. We brought
down six. Three of ours are missing.

In the month of July, including the
captures yesterday up to 6 p.m., we
took 4,636 (?) prisoners, of whom 85
(?) were officers, 8 field guns, 53
machine guns and 32 trench-mortars.

Heavy Infantry Actions

Reuter's correspondent at British
Headquarters reports:

"The semi-winter weather continues
and the low laden sky with a dense
drizzle is imposing the very maximum
of difficulties upon our operations.

"Notwithstanding this, there has
been much severe fighting during the
past 24 hours. The Germans, mani-
festly seriously perturbed by our gain-
ing so much high ground along Pilken
Ridge, launched several desperate
counter-attacks. Although these were
repeatedly checked by our intense
artillery fire, still in places they re-
ached the stage of hand-to-hand fighting
of a ferocious character. The Ger-
mans are clearly throwing in their
best Sturm-Truppen in an endeavor to
retrieve the situation. Their losses
must be colossal. Our preponderance
in gun-power enables us to keep up a
steady barrage across the German rear
through which reinforcements and
reliefs have to come before an attack
can be organized.

"The enemy artillery has been con-
centrating on certain sectors. The
wretched weather prevents our artil-
lery directing counter-battery work to any
extent.

"It is very hard to get definite news
of what is happening in the thumper-
(Continued on Page 2)

Socialist Conference Is Necessary To Neutralise Pacifists, Says Henderson

British Cabinet Member Explains To Commons Why
He Attended Paris Meeting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 1.—In the House
of Commons today Mr. Arthur
Henderson said that the British
Labor delegates did not go to
Paris to discuss the war situation,
but to examine with the whole
French Socialist Party and the Rus-
sian delegates the new invitation to
an International Socialist Conference
issued by the Dutch-Scandinavian
Committee and also to discuss the
proposal for an Inter-Allied Con-
ference. The Government had ap-
proved the latter.

Mr. Henderson twitted the mem-
bers of the House for their belated
discovery that membership of the
War Cabinet and Secretaryship of
the Labor Party were absolutely
irreconcilable.

He had deemed it of the highest
importance that he should join the
Labor Sub-Committee proceeding to
Paris when he realized that Mr.
Ramsay MacDonald was going, in
order to keep Mr. Ramsay Macdon-
ald right. He declared that he had
done what he conceived was his duty,
not only in the interests of his Party
but for his country.

He advanced reasons why the
Socialist Conference is necessary in
order to dispel the suspicious doubts
of the Russians concerning our aims
and to neutralise pacifist propaga-
nda.

Views On War Unchanged
Such a conference must be con-
sultative only and the neutrals
participating must not be permitted
to vote. These were his objects in
going to Paris. His views regarding
the war remain unaltered.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the
Government has not altered its views
in the least as regards the only
possible conditions of peace con-
sistent with our honor and security
and does not propose to participate
in any form whatever in the Con-
ference as described. "We do not
propose allowing any conference of a
section of the people to decide or
dictate terms of peace, which is the
responsibility of the Government."

The Premier recapitulated the
unremitting service in the war
rendered by Mr. Arthur Henderson.

He proceeded: "I have never de-
paired of the Allied cause and I de-
spair now less than ever. I feel con-
fident that Russia will recover and
I beg the House to give her a
chance." He dwelt on the diffi-
culties experienced by the Russian

Government, appealed to the House
not to pass hasty judgment and not
always insist on immediate explana-
tions why certain courses are taken.
The Allies depended on Great Britain
and therefore he appealed for the
preservation of that unity which is
essential in order that our cause
might not be weakened.

Cabinet Not Playing With Peace
The Premier rose unexpectedly in
response to an appeal made by Sir
Mark Sykes that the Government
should remove the deplorable im-
pression that it is playing with peace
and clarify whether Mr. Arthur
Henderson went to Paris as a re-
presentative of Labor or of the
Government.

Mr. Lloyd George admitted that
Mr. Henderson's position as Secre-
tary of the Labor Party was em-
barrassing both to him and to the
Government. He declared that no
one would be better pleased than
the pacifists if Mr. Henderson re-
linquished his post as Secretary of
the Labor Party. It was Mr.
Henderson who had most helped the
Government in securing the support
of labor in organizing the man-
power of the country. He pointed
out that the French Minister of
Munitions, M. Thomas, attended the
Socialist Conference in Paris not as
a representative of his Government
but as a representative of his or-
ganisation. He then spoke of
Russia, mentioning that she had
asked the Allies' forbearance. He
appealed for unity, not to begin to
fling his valuable colleagues into the
arms of the pacifists.

Lord Robert Cecil also said that the
passports for Mr. Arthur Henderson
and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were en-
dorsed on July 26 for France, at the
request of Mr. Henderson. The War
Cabinet was informed and decided that
it would not be right to withhold the
passports in the circumstances.

Replying to Mr. Wilson Fox and
other members of the House Mr. Bonar
Law emphasised that no representa-
tive of the Government would attend
the Socialist Conference at Stockholm
and it did not depend on the Govern-
ment but on the Labor Party whether
they approved such a Conference.
Personally he hoped that they would
not. Probably the Government would
not allow anyone to attend the Con-
ference but in any case the question
would be very carefully considered.

Viscount Duncannon's motion for
the adjournment of the House was
talked out.

Teutons Planned War, Cecil Again Charges

Central Powers in 1914 Decid-
ed On Policy Certain To
Draw In Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 2.—In the House
of Commons today, in connection
with the Council which took place
at Potsdam on July 5, 1914, Lord
Robert Cecil said that information
in possession of the Government in-
dicated that the Central Powers in
July, 1914, decided on a policy
which, in their opinion, would almost
certainly lead to war against Russia
and consequently against France.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Aug. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Aug. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 10
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per Aug. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Aug. 5
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Aug. 13
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela .Aug. 18
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Aug. 18
The American mail is due here on
or about August 7, per N.Y.K. s.s.
Sado Maru.

U.S. Makes Big Loans To Allies for August

\$37,000,000 To Britain And
\$32,000,000 To France For
Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, August 2.—The
United States Government has lent
Great Britain \$37,000,000 and France
\$32,000,000 to cover their needs in
the American markets during the
month of August.

Three French Ships Torpedoed in Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, August 1.—Last week 1,068
merchandise arrived and 1,072 sailed
from French ports. Two vessels over
and one under 1,600 tons were sunk
during the same period.
Rome, August 1.—During the week
ending July 29, 610 merchandise
arrived and 526 sailed from Italian
ports. Four small sailing vessels
were sunk during the same period.

French Navy Minister Resigns From Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, August 2.—The Minister of
the Navy, Admiral Lacaze, has
resigned.

German Liner Being Made Into U. S. Armed Ship



Assembling and testing a three-inch gun on board the S. S. Ockenfels, one of the seized German liners lying at Chelsea, Mass. The Ockenfels is also being loaded with iron and wheat for the Allies, and is expected to sail shortly.

BRUSILOFF REPLACED BY GEN. KORNILOFF

Foreign Minister Gives Pledge
Russia Will Continue To
Fight For Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, August 1.—Generalissimo
Brusiloff has resigned and General
Korniloff has been appointed in his
stead. General Tcheremissoff is ap-
pointed Commander-in-Chief of the
south-western front.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,
M. Tereschenko, in a circular
message to the Allies, declares
that the necessary steps will be
taken to restore the combative
strength of the Russian armies
and the Government will not be
deterred by any difficulties from
prosecuting the war to the final
triumph of the principles of the
Russian Revolution, knowing that
the liberty of Russia and that of all
mankind depends upon it. "Our
reorganised and regenerated armies
will at the appointed hour resume
their onward march to victory."

M. Tereschenko in his circular
message says that "at the moment
when new and grave misfortunes are
threatening Russia, we consider it
our duty to give the Allies, who have
shared with us the burden and trials
of the past, a firm and definite ex-
planation of our point of view
with regard to the conduct of the
war."

"The greatness of the task of the
Russian Revolution corresponds to
the magnitude of the upheaval it
caused in the life of the entire
system of Government and it could
not be effected without serious dis-
orders. Nevertheless Russia is con-
vinced that there is no other means
of safety than continued common
action at the front with her Allies.

"Her offensive encountered in-
surmountable obstacles both at the
front and in the interior. Enemy
agents made use of the criminal
propaganda of irresponsible ele-
ments and provoked a revolt in
Petrograd. Part of the troops at the
front were seduced by the same
propaganda, forgot their duty to
their country and facilitated the
enemy's piercing our front. The
Russian people showed their un-
shakeable will that the revolt should
be crushed and the originators
brought to justice.

"The Government intends to bring
to a successful end its task of
establishing an administration ca-
pable of meeting all dangers and
guiding the country in the path of
regeneration. The country will con-
tinue with renewed courage the great
work of restoration, reparation, and
preparation for the coming cam-
paign. On the threshold of the
fourth year of the war we firmly
believe that the citizens of Russia
will combine all their efforts to
defending their beloved country
against the enemy. We are con-
vinced that the retreat of our
armies is only temporary and they
will victoriously renew the great
work for which they were compelled
to take up arms."

Petrograd, August 2.—An official
communiqué reports:—
Between Zbrucz and the Dniester
our troops abandoned positions
north-westward of Khotin (Chotin).
Between the Dniester and the
Pruth the enemy took the offensive
along our bank of the Dniester and
occupied a number of positions. We
are retreating eastwards.

We fell back west of the Putna
River.
We drove back the enemy near
Moldavica, taking 154 prisoners.
We fell back slightly in the region
of Mount Paucha and Mount
Lamuntelu.

War's Anniversary Services This Morning In Shanghai Churches

Observances At The Cathedral,
Union Church And St.
Joseph's At 8 a.m.

Special services will be held in
three churches at 8 o'clock this
morning in commemoration of the
third anniversary of the beginning
of the war. These observances will
be held at Holy Trinity Cathedral,
Union Church and St. Joseph's
Church.

Services of an official nature will
be held at the Cathedral. They will
be attended by the British Consul-
General and his staff, members of
the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and
representatives of other official
bodies and organisations. Invitations
have been extended to all of the
Allied Consuls and members of the
Allied Judiciary as well as to the
Municipal Council, Chamber of Com-
merce and various patriotic societies.

The British companies of the S.
V. C., together with detachments of
one officer and twelve men from
each of the Allied units, will fall in
at 7.30 a.m. on Ewo foreshore and
march to the Cathedral. The doors
of the Cathedral will be thrown
open to the general public at 7.50.
It is hoped to reserve the south
aisle for the ladies who wish to
attend.

A short address by Dean Walker
will be included in the specially
arranged services and other clergy-
men expected to be present are
Bishop Graves, the Rev. C. F. J.
Symons and the Rev. Thompson.
Holy Communion will be celebrated
at 6.30 a.m.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent, M. A.,
will conduct the services at Union
Church, being assisted by the Revs.
J. A. Heal, J. Whitised Dovey, A. L.
Greig and Dr. R. T. Bryan. Mr. R.
C. Young is the organist for the
occasion.

At St. Joseph's Church, mass will
be celebrated in intercession for
victory by the Allies.

OPEN SEASON ON CROWS

The bang-bang along the
Bund last night was not called
forth by any German landing
party, nor by the outbreak of re-
volution on the foreshore, as
many anxious subscribers seemed
to fear. It was merely the week-
ly firing squad from Police head-
quarters, out to throw a few
pound of bird-shot and a con-
siderably larger quantity of panic
into the pestiferous crow.

The shooting party brought in
a bag of 79 of the feathered
nuisances, brought down from
trees and wires along the Bund
and about the Cathedral and the
corpses will be displayed at
various points of vantage as an
example to future trespassers.

Points west report the advent
of swarms of refugee birds
following the bombardment.

CHINESE CABINET DECIDES FOR WAR AGAINST GERMANY

Decision Is Unanimously
Favored, Then Submitted
To Feng Kuo-chang

APPROVED BY HIM

Question To Be Put Up
To Provinces Before
Declaration

DOCUMENT READY

Formal Proclamation Of
Hostilities Already Draft-
ed, Report in Peking

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Peking, August 3.—A resolution
favoring the declaration of war
on Germany was passed by the
cabinet at its meeting this morning
and immediately laid before Feng
Kuo-chang by Tuan Chi-jui. For
sanction in fact, the war declaration
has been drawn up by cabinet and
is couched in similar terms to that
of Siam.

General Ting Hwai will be tried in
a military court in a couple of days
in order to find out his real intention
in keeping the presidential seals.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 3.—A special
meeting of the Cabinet yesterday
which lasted for four hours con-
sidered the declaration of war
against Germany, which was unani-
mously approved.

All the members of the Cabinet,
led by Premier Tuan Chi-jui, then
went to the Palace to interview
Acting President Feng Kuo-chang
who, after the proceedings of the
meeting had been reported to him,
expressed approval of the decision
of the Cabinet.

It is understood that before the
declaration of war is actually made
the matter will be submitted to the
Provinces.

Peace Conference With South Provinces Proposed

(From The Chinese Press)

A peace conference between the
North and South to be held at Han-
kow has been suggested by General
Wang Tsang-yuan, Tuchun of Hupeh.
The idea is endorsed by Acting-
President Feng Kuo-chang. The latter
hopes that through this medium a
compromise may be reached with the
South and West provinces. The much
discussed military conference will also
be held at the Yangtze port if the
peace convention is approved by the
various provinces.

General Feng Kuo-chang, in a
circular telegram Thursday morning,
stated that he will remain only as
Acting-President of the Republic be-
cause of the persistent refusal of
President Li to retain the Presidency.
He will not assume the title of Presi-
dent until he is formally elected by the
Parliament, in spite of the fact that
President Li has insisted he do so.

The convocation of the Provisional
Assembly will be announced without
the endorsement of the South and
West provinces as General Tuan Chi-
jui is already in receipt of the ap-
proval of more than ten provinces.
Four representatives will be elected
from every province to the assembly.
Besides these, ten will be appointed
by the President and two will represent
the Cabinet. The time of its conven-
tion will be within a month from date
of announcement.

Chang Yi-shing will be appointed
Chief Secretary of the President and
General Yin Chang will be the aide-
de-camp of the Chief Executive.
General Wang Shih-chien, Chief of the
General Staff, again tendered his
resignation but the Acting-President re-
quested him to stay. Most military
men of the Pelyang faction favor his
retaining his office.

Legal proceedings have been insti-
tuted against Liang Ting-feng, the im-
perial tutor, and Shen Tsen-chi, the
Chang Hsun educational minister, by
the Court of Procurator at Peking,
charging them with treachery. Peti-
tion for the pardoning of Feng Teh-
ling, arrested at Fengtai by General
Tuan Chi-jui for assisting the mo-
narchists, was filed by his subordinate
officers of the 28th Division on the
ground that Feng was not the only

HONGKONG MAY CALL ALL FROM 18 TO 55

Bill In Legislative Council For
Compulsory Military Ser-
vice In Colony

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 2.—The Leg-
islative Council has passed the first
reading of a bill which makes all
British subjects between 18 and 55
liable for military service in the
Colony when called up. The
Governor in a speech said that he
was informed that while compulsory
service outside the Colony was not
definitely excluded from the bill, it
was not contemplated in the special
circumstances prevailing in Hong-
kong at the present time.

He mentioned that the Consuls for
Portugal, Japan, America and the
Netherlands had conveyed an offer
from their compatriots to assist in
the protection of the Colony as
members of the Police Reserve or
in any way which might be consid-
ered suitable. The Governor said that
the Administration had not found it
necessary to avail itself of these
offers.

The West River Relief Fund report
was tabled at the meeting of the
Legislative Council yesterday.

The balance to the credit of the
fund, amounting to \$60,000, has been
utilised for the erection of a sample
water-gate of a permanent character
at Fuwan, near Shuihing. Though it
is unlikely that it will be directly
copied, the influence of the example
will, it is hoped, make itself felt in
the rebuilding of the subsidiary gates
necessary to complete the system in
the area of which the new gate is the
key.

Chancellor Explains Silver Purchasing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 1.—In the House
of Commons today, replying to a
question asked by Mr. Gershom
Stewart whether the Government
could arrange to purchase its silver
requirements, whatsoever other re-
quirements (?), through the Bank
of England or special committees of
bankers, the Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer said that in view of the
high price and in order to co-
ordinate the Government's require-
ments, the present practice was for
representatives of the departments
requiring silver for themselves or
for the Allied Governments to meet
weekly and to settle in consultation
with the brokers the total Govern-
ment purchases required during the
ensuing week. The procedure had
worked well and there was no
reason to alter it.

The Weather

Muggy and hot, with trace of rain.
The maximum temperature was 93.2
and the minimum 74.5, the figures for
the corresponding day last year being
respectively 87.8 and 72.

culprit of the movement and should not therefore be punished alone.

The Yungting Ho overflowed Wednesday at the 37th section of the Peking-Hankow Railway, communication on which was consequently crippled. The Ministry of Finance will send Tia 18,000 for the repairing of the line.

Hsu Shih-chang has once more returned to Peking with his family. It is reported that he will ask General Feng to pardon a certain criminal and at the same time again bring up the matter of the special treatment of the Ta Ching House.

The Deutsche Asiatische Bank at Peking closed its doors Thursday in view of the prospective declaration of war. The value of its notes went down way below par.

The seal of the Minister of the Navy is now in the possession of Admiral Chen Pi-kwan, who has taken it to Canton. The Bureau of Seal Manufacturing at Peking has presented Admiral Liu Kwan-hsun with a new seal.

A formal protest has been filed by the Dutch Minister with the Peking government over the arrest of Sieghart, the German instructor at the Training Institute of Police Dogs. On the other hand, further arrests are expected to be made in connection with the same case. It is reported that the espionage charges implicate a certain foreign minister and also employees of Hsu Shih-chang.

Hsuehoufa District Still Overrun By Looting Troops

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Hsuehoufa, Ku., August 1.—For a few days the situation here in the city has improved a bit. Business is slowly returning to the normal. The Chamber of Commerce and Committees of citizens, in keeping with the common practice—"you pat me and I pat you," have been calling on the military with good large purses of money, and gifts of pork, wine, cigarettes, etc. This of course is designed to get and hold the good will of these defenders. We hope the remedy may prove efficacious!

At Nanking, July 27, General Shih Ching-yun, the chief of the staff of the Tachun of Kiangsu is reported to have said: "To the districts of Hsuehoufa and Hsuehoufa the Acting President has sent troops to suppress the troubles. All the troubles have been duly suppressed." Such a statement shows that General Shih Ching-yun either knew little of what he was talking or was deliberately trying to deceive the general public. The country about Hsuehoufa continues to be over-run by robber bands and looting soldiers. People continue to be killed, carried off and held for ransom, robbed and abused. The troops here at the Station, from Nanking, have not "budged" as regards trying to put a stop to the conditions prevailing in the country. One of the officials is reported as having said that he thought some steps would be taken re the country situation, after the "Kao-lang" was cut! The robbers, in this section of their own accord, usually quiet down about that time!

It is reported that the former Magistrate, who left with General Chang Hsue, took with him several thousand dollars of public funds. While here, he had the reputation of "feeding" every one with whom he came in contact. It is reported that his pay-rolls were kept "padding." For example, he would draw from the Government for 50 police, when as a matter of fact he had only 30. One wonders if this could be duplicated at present in other large cities of China! We expect better things from the officials who recently assumed office here in Hsuehoufa. We dare to think that they will not follow such an example. Yet it is already reported that the present official proposes to perpetuate the practice.

If these new officials desire to clean up this "old city" as regards sanitation, gambling and brazen immorality etc., and introduce helpful reforms; they will find this field a large and ripe one. On the other

hand, if they prefer to follow in the foot-steps of predecessors—indulge and encourage the lawless and ignorant in their meanness, and enrich themselves at the public expense; they likewise will find Hsuehoufa a "good field"—they have become almost accustomed to and expect such conduct on the part of their officials. The people of Hsuehoufa hope that a better day is coming, and that we may soon emerge from our "dark age" period.

Allies Holding New-Won Lines

(Continued from Page 1)

ous crimson-tinted haze which shrouds the battle-front.

"The fact has again been illustrated that whatever side dominates in gun-power gets the fullest value out of its infantry. For example, on Tuesday our troops had comparatively little fighting. It was when the lay of the ground rendered effective artillery support difficult or impossible that the resistance was really stubborn.

Gunfire Drives Out Germans

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters in Flanders, in a message dated 31st July, says: "So terrific was our artillery bombardment that the Germans abandoned their first and second lines along the Yser Canal on the 29th and allowed the French to occupy them. Their subsequent attempt to recover the lines was an utter failure.

"The ground where the French are consolidating is very flat and so wet that it is very difficult to entrench. Great shell-craters fill with water under the eyes of observers.

"The most notable feature of the battle was the appalling artillery preparation, in accordance with General Petain's cherished idea that the gun-fire of the Allies must be five times heavier than that of the Germans.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters in Flanders, in a message sent yesterday, reports that the battle maintains predominantly its artillery character. The hapless German infantry must have been practically unprotected as dug-outs, even deep trenches, were impossible to construct in the water-logged country, hence numerous dead have been found.

Germans Claim Victory

The German official communique wireless this afternoon reports: "We repulsed the enemy in Flanders frequently carried our battle lines forward by counter-attacks. We took several hundreds of prisoners."

We repulsed five attacks made by the French on Chemin-des-Dames. The French fruitlessly attacked on the west bank of the Meuse.

Our prisoners captured yesterday now total 750. Enemy attacks at Casinul failed. Sir Douglas Haig in a message to General Petain on the occasion of the third anniversary of the outbreak of the War expresses the profound admiration of the British Army for the magnificent courage of the French Army. "Our bonds of friendship have been tightened by the certainty of our final victory and the triumph of our just cause."

General Petain replied, "The successes which have been obtained under your High Command by the British and French Armies gloriously testify to the strength of the links which unite our Armies until a decision has been secured."

French Artillery Superior

Paris, August 3.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports: "Bad weather continues in Belgium. There have been great artillery actions east of Braye-en-Laonnois and west of Craonne and a violent artillery struggle on the left bank of the Meuse."

The Germans again attacked without result on the sector of Avocourt Wood.

Another official communique reports: "In Belgium our artillery bombardment is dominating the German artillery, whose activity is greater east and north of Eschote. We prevented any attempted attack."

We stopped two enemy attacks east of Cerny.

There has been a reciprocal artillery action on the left of the Meuse.

Between July 21 and 31 we brought down twenty aeroplanes and two balloons and caused 21 aeroplanes to descend. Ten of our flying squadrons threw 21,000 kilograms of projectiles on enemy railway stations at Roulers, Metz, Thionville and elsewhere, besides factories, cantonments, bivouacs and munition-depots, causing considerable damage.

The official communique issued last evening reports: "In Belgium persistent rain has been

falling. Our troops continue to organise the positions they have won.

North of the Aisne there was a reciprocal artillery action in the Craonne-Hurtebise sector. The Germans made an attack west of Cerny which was repulsed. We took 30 prisoners.

There was an artillery duel on the right of the Meuse.

Sir Douglas Haig telegraphed to General Petain paying a tribute to the ability and ardor of the French army commanded by General Anthoine, "whose success assured the Allied flank and largely contributed to today's success."

General Petain replied: "The success of the combined attacks which you directed sheds fresh glory on the British flag and strengthens the mutual confidence existing between the French and British Armies."

V.C. WINNERS' HEROISM CHRONICLED IN GAZETTE

Two Enemy Machine Gun Crews Killed By Individuals In Two Instances

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 2.—Stirring stories of extraordinary gallantry and heroism are related in the Gazette today in relation to the Victoria Cross awards, which include officers and men belonging to six Imperial regiments, two Australians, one New Zealand and one Canadian.

The following are typical:—

Captain R. C. Grieve of the Australian Corps displayed most conspicuous gallantry during an attack in face of a heavy artillery bombardment and machine-gun fire. After all the officers had been wounded and the company had suffered very heavy casualties, Captain Grieve, single-handed, located two machine-guns and despite continuous fire from them bombed and killed both their crews, reorganised the remnants of his company, gained the original object and finally fell wounded.

Lance-Corporal S. Frickleton, of the New Zealand contingent, displayed conspicuous gallantry in action when the assaulting troops to which he belonged were checked by heavy fire. He dashed forward at the head of his section, although wounded, into our own barrage, personally bombed and destroyed the crew of a machine gun and then attacked a second gun, killing the crew of 12 men, thereby saving his own and other units. His magnificent courage ensured the capture of the objective.

Second-Lieutenant J. S. Dunville, late of the Dragons, set a magnificent example of courage and determination and devotion to duty when in charge of a party which was destroying barbed wire. Despite the fact that he was severely wounded, he took up an exposed position to protect his party, thus ensuring the success of the raid. He has since succumbed to his wounds.

Second-Lieutenant T. H. B. Maufe, of the Artillery, under intense artillery fire repaired, unaided, a telephone wire which enabled his own battery to open fire. Subsequently he prevented a disaster by extinguishing a fire in an ammunition dump, regardless of the risk he ran from the gas-shells which he knew to be there.

Second-Lieutenant F. B. Wearne, late of the Essex Regiment, in attacking gained the objective and by his magnificent daring maintained the position. Seeing that the situation was critical, he jumped on the parapet of the trench, firing at and bombing the enemy and throwing them back in disorder. He remained directing operations despite the fact that he was severely wounded. Subsequently he was mortally hit.

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GEN. MAURICE SUMS UP STATUS ON ALL FRONTS

In Flanders Objective Attained On All But 600-Yard Sector

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 2.—General Maurice, the Director of Military operations of the General Staff, summed up the situation as follows: "In Flanders Sir Douglas Haig is pursuing his plans of confining operations to fixed objectives determined by the power of his artillery, thus gaining ground with minimum casualties."

"On one-third of the front of the present attack at Ypres, namely, on the South, we got all we wanted. On one-third, namely, at the extreme north, we went beyond our objectives. In the center for 600 yards we did not quite reach our objectives. We had six times as many troops engaged as the French, and the English units outnumbered those from overseas by four to one."

"The situation in Galicia has placed greater burdens on the rest of the Allies and the war has been lengthened in its broadest strategic aspect. "The Russian front is so wide that it would take a very big break to affect materially the situation of the whole front, which there is no reason to anticipate provided the Russians hold now, but further retreats may affect the rest of the front. The most we can hope now is that the Russians will get together and reorganise and we must not expect an effective offensive for some time."

"The Rumanian movement was part of the Russian offensive. The Rumanian Army has definitely recovered and shown that it can act effectively, but it would not be prudent to anticipate big efforts from Rumania while Russia is unable to co-operate."

News Brevities

A volume which should prove of much interest and value to the man at sea has just been brought out by Com. Frederic Davies, R. N. R., retired, who is well known in Shanghai. "How to Avoid Collisions Between Vessels" is the title of the booklet, which is published in neat form by The North China Daily News. It contains all the rules on lights and signals with advice regarding sailing and steering under all conditions.

An interesting leading article on "The Shortage of Officers" appears in

the most recent issue of Shipping and Engineering. The article, after referring to the pressing need of officers to man the ships that are being built, refers to the new idea of the Training Colleges that are being started in Britain, America and Japan to train men in the shortest time possible and says that it must remain to be seen whether any success will result from a course of training that, to say the least of it, is somewhat hurried. Other articles are also included and shipping and engineering notes are replete with interesting reading matter.

Messrs. W. G. Pirie, A. A. Brady, D. M. Gubbay and H. B. Ollerdesen are sailing for Japan today.

Four men were brought up for hearing in the Mixed Court yesterday for a bomb throwing which occurred June 9. Mr. Stirling Fessenden appeared for the complainant, Li Zai-chu, and Mr. L. K. Kentwell for the defense. In outlining the case Mr. Fessenden said that his client had received threatening letters demanding \$10,000 before the attack was made. He said that a Chinese constable would be implicated as having knowledge of the affair and permitting some of the guilty parties to escape.

Offices of the Shanghai Marine Underwriters' association will be closed to public business on Monday.

The Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd. has declared a dividend of 7 per cent on preference shares for the year ending December 31, 1916. The dividend warrant will be issued next Saturday.

Music For Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, programs as follows:—

(a) In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.

1.—March "The Whip" ... Holzmann.
2.—Overture "The Caliph of Bagdad" ... Boieldieu.
3.—Waltz "Chrysanthemum" ... Kaula.
4.—Selection "The Casino Girl" ... Engländer.
5.—Song "La Paloma" ... Tradier.
6.—Selection "Spanish Folk Song" ... Belle.

(b) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.

1.—March "Black Rock" ... Losey.
2.—Overture "Les Dragons de Villars" ... Maillard.
3.—Waltz "Souvenirs toi" Waldteufel.
4.—Selection "La Fille de Madame Angot" ... Lecoq.
5.—(a) Song "Sleep and Forget" ... White.

(b) Intermezzo "Irrawaddy" ... Thurban.

6.—Sketch "In Coonland" ... Bidgood.
7.—Waltz "Dream Kisses" ... Rolfe.
8.—Selection "The Belle of New York" ... Kerker.
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Conductor-in-Charge.

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BUILD AIRPLANES AND HELP US WIN, PAINLEVE URGES

French War Minister Wants
America To Make Parts
In Huge Lots

MUST NOT LOSE A MINUTE

This Co-operation To Create Air
Navies He Holds Is Vital
Problem Of War

By Charles H. Grasty
(New York Times)

Paris, June 28.—Before going to see the Minister of War, I had formed the impression that M. Painleve was that rarity in the ranks of science, a great mathematician whose genius was not an excrement, but an integral part of an all-around great man. When I met him in his office I found him unexpectedly young, not only in appearance, but also in his unclouded outlook on life and war. One could not imagine him as the War Minister under Napoleon, but he fits into the picture of a period which, though entirely lacking in a supreme, can lay claim to supermankind.

To see a scientist who was a Socialist slightly shocked new-country preconceptions. The Minister is delightfully agreeable and frank. He is of medium size, his eyes are blue, and his hair is brown, without a suspicion of gray. His nose is retroussé, like Yvette Guilbert's and his complexion fresh. He is strikingly boyish for a man who has led such a strenuous life in two departments, politics and science, for, as all the world knows, he is the first mathematician in France, perhaps even in the world.

While waiting for M. Painleve to return from an unexpected conference I had a chance to look about under the guidance of Sub-Chief Major Herscher, and to learn something about the spirit and methods of the war office. Under the new war administration, as reorganised by M. Painleve and M. Ribot, military economics and financial and political powers necessary for the conduct of the war are reserved to the civil Government itself. The powers relating exclusively to the army are put in the form of military order by the General Chief of Staff, who is the medium of communication between the Minister of War and the Commander in Chief and the Ministers coadjutor in the execu-

tion of military matters, and thus militarized pass in two separate channels, one to General Petain for the western front and the other to General Sarrell for the eastern front, these two being entirely separate. An Idealist Who Acts

M. Painleve, who has already made a deep impression in America as he has throughout Europe, is a Socialist Republican. He is not and never has been an internationalist, that is a Socialist who puts Socialism above country. He had always foreseen a long war and has been a convinced "jusqu'about" est. He is an idealist who realises his ideals. This has been shown by his quick action in Greece, where with Ribot and Lloyd George he grasped the nettle of intrigue and treachery.

The first word the War Minister spoke when our conversation opened was of President Wilson. The head of the American Republic, M. Painleve said, had the enduring esteem, affection and confidence of the French people. No one else had put the case for humanity so strongly and action had followed words, though there had been patience and restraint that in retrospect of what had passed emphasised the sincerity of Wilson.

"Out of all this terrible slaughter there may come at least a pacified humanity," said M. Painleve, dwelling on the note so often struck in the President's messages.

One of the most important in France," he continued, "is the restitution of Alsace and Lorraine. They had always been properly French territory, an integral part of France, one with us geographically and in feeling, but 130 years ago these provinces gave themselves formally and irrevocably to France. They are ours and they must come back to us. These provinces stand on a level morally with Northern France and Belgium, where Germany's acts were not those of war.

"Germany stole out of factories property belonging to private parties. Such theft does not come under the categories for which one asks indemnity. It is a matter of restoring stolen property and on that we shall insist. There must be no compromise at the end of the outrages committed at Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing. And the deportations are crimes that can never be expiated."

Admires Pershing
There was a pause at this point and when conversation was resumed General Pershing was the pleasant subject chosen.

"I had the pleasure of telling him that this house was his," said M. Painleve. "It is no mere compliment of words. On another occasion I assured him that he had already conquered Paris. The reception here was absolutely

the most beautiful that Paris has ever given any stranger. Leaving out such compelling causes as the chivalry of the country represented by him and his own remarkable personality, I think it was because the occasion was improvised and the enthusiasm, therefore, was spontaneous. It was only known publicly at 2 o'clock on June 13 that General Pershing was to arrive that evening. At 6 o'clock the neighborhood of the station was packed with waiting and expectant crowds. This was all the more remarkable in a country which had so much to suffer for three years. It was the first time since the imprint of war had become so cruel that a great French crowd had shown such animation.

"That General Pershing should have been received with every mark of appreciation and gratitude was not to be wondered at. It is even more gratifying that there remains and will endure a solid impression of the sincerity and strength of the man. You have been very happy in your choice of a commander."

Aviation The Vital Need

Then we took up the subject that lies at the bottom of every discussion of American co-operation—the manufacture of airplanes and the furnishing of aviators. M. Painleve stressed this subject as one of overshadowing importance, although he, with every one else, shows the liveliest enthusiasm when the talk is of American soldiers for the French trenches.

Two phases upon which he dwelt were standardisation and the co-ordination of American with French activities. Parts of airplanes, he said, should be manufactured and shipped to central plants in France just as Ford makes parts in Detroit and ships them to Long Island City or Boston to be erected into cars. In addition he thought there should be factories for making parts in France. The Minister believed that the practical men associated with the Government commissions in Washington would see right through this enormous problem and bring it to a prompt solution. His interest in the matter is intense, but it is on the battle front rather than in coping with submarines that M. Painleve sees the surest utility for aviation.

"It enables you," he said epigrammatically, "to have eyes yourself, to put out your enemy's eyes and to deal destruction at points not otherwise reachable. Time is the essence of this matter. England, America, and France must work together here and not lose a minute."

M. Painleve is a pioneer in the field of aviation and he looks forward after the war to an enormous development of air transport that will include passenger traffic and light freight, such as mail, which he expects to be air-borne from Europe to America and from France to all her colonies.

Believes America Can Do Wonders

He was one of the first passengers in an airplane, having gone up with Wilbur Wright at Auxerre in 1908, and momentarily held both time and

distance records. He lectured at Commander Roch's school on the mechanics of aviation, and in the Chamber of Deputies obtained the first credit for that service. He recommended to the Minister of War in 1910 the creation of a flotilla of a thousand airplanes in five years, which was thought then to be chimerical.

He is convinced that America can accomplish wonders in this field, but deprecates putting out figures that could only be made good by a miracle.

"We do not expect impossibilities even from America," said the Minister. When asked why Paris enjoyed immunity from air raids, a question asked frequently in America, M. Painleve pointed out the obvious fact that over the battle lines the French and English air craft form an almost impassable barrier. German cities, for the most part, were similarly protected, and reprisal on Germany for raiding England was thereby rendered very difficult. I was reminded of what M. Reinach told me—that England's suggested reprisals were "bosh in two senses."

When I asked for an expression on the Russian situation, M. Painleve said: "The news now coming from Russia through Albert Thomas and Mr. Root may justifiably be regarded as favorable, and encourages the optimism I have felt on this subject."

M. Painleve having answered all my questions, I asked if there was not some message peculiarly his own that he could give me for America. "Yes," he promptly replied. "At the beginning something was said here that touches the sensitiveness of Americans. The remark was that when you came in we could send back the old classes from the trenches. It touched the American spirit, and from some quarter there was a response. What! Are we just to fill up the gap made by the withdrawal of old men?"

How Our Forces Will Give Relief
"Let me say that if in the course of five or six months you gave us 100,000, 200,000, what number you will, of splendid American soldiers, we would withdraw from military service such men as could be spared and would cost us the least sacrifice of strength there and restore them to the economic life of France wherein age does not carry with it a corresponding degree of deterioration. We should thus derive the greatest possible net gain from the generous aid of our American ally, and now that we are allies, a gain for one is a gain for all."

Another matter that I will touch on is the value of your aid in reconstructing our railroads. This help in no sense less valuable than that in the trenches, and those who work on our transportation lines serve France and the allied cause gloriously as well as efficiently. We hope for American speed and efficiency in this reconstruction, and if it would appeal to your pride of superiority in railroad building, we would be glad to set aside a particular railroad for American engineers and workers.

"One word more," said M. Painleve, his face becoming grave. "In the name of France I want to thank the American nation for those who came to us in advance of any declaration—doctors, nurses, aviators, soldiers and ambulance men, many of whom have given their lives."

Borah Loses His Watch, The President Finds It

'Wear It On Wrist,' He Advises
Senator, Who Recovers It
In His Riding Boot

Washington, June 28.—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho lost his watch yesterday and President Wilson found it. The Senator was riding his horse in Rock Creek Park when he looked at his watch, the present of Coeur d'Alene miners. Then he shoved it into the top pocket of his riding breeches—or thought did. When, some time later, he reached for the watch it was missing. Recalling the spot where he last had looked at it he galloped back, dismounted, and, leading his horse by the reins, scanned the bridlepath.

Just then President and Mrs. Wilson, attended by a cavalry sergeant, entered the path and the President stopped when he saw the Senator. "Lost anything, Senator?" asked the President. "My watch," replied Borah. The President dismounted and joined in the search. After ten minutes he suggested that perhaps the Senator had missed his top pocket and that the watch had dropped inside his riding breeches. Sitting down on a log, the Senator pulled off his right riding boot—and found the watch.

As the President turned to remount, he said with whimsical blandness: "Why don't you wear a wrist watch, Senator?"

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SHOOTS A PERFECT PLATTSBURG SCORE

Walter F. Livingston Jr. First
To Set Record—Men Have
Hard Day's Drill

Plattsburg, June 26.—Things happen every day now at the officers' training camp. Today's happening was Major Herman Koehler, who made the men realise what their arms and legs are for; also what it is to be tired. After six hours of hard drilling he went to his quarters, saying it was a fine camp, but would stand another hard day's work.

Major Koehler has drilled army cadets into most of the regular army officers now in service, and now it is his job to see to the new material. Map sketching too filled byways with squatting and reclining figures while squares of paper pinned on little boards were covered with diagrams of the surroundings.

The New York City men went on the range today, shooting the 500-yard range. Walter F. Livingston Jr. shot a string of fifty after having shot 33 at 200 and 44 at 300. This is the first perfect string. G. U. Harvey made 48 and Thomas V. Hynes made 47. Ellihu Root Jr., shooting with his New England company, made 40—41—41.

The baseball committee, headed by Bozeman Bulgar, has arranged to have Commander Wolf pitch the first ball at the opening of the inter-regiment league series on Saturday. There have been 396 discharges from camp to decrease the number and almost all for physical disability.

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When he was yet the "Bonnie Prince Charlie" Charles I. King of England had given his name to the northern Cape of Chesapeake Bay which was described as the one entrance by sea into a country that may have the prerogative over the most pleasant places known: for heaven & earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation were it fully manured and inhabited by industrious people.

So "prerogative" belonged not to that high & mighty King alone but to that propitious place Virginia — and it belongeth too to those who smoke The "Three Castles" Cigarettes the product of unfailing skill and industry.

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W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"



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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

AMERICAN AIRMAN FIGHTS 8 GERMANS

Badly Wounded In Unequal
Combat, Hall Lands Safely,
Then Faints

HOPES FOR HIS RECOVERY

Author And Poet, He Wrote
Of Taking Chances To Play
A 'Man's Part'

Paris, June 28.—Corporal James Norman Hall, American aviator and member of the Lafayette flying squadron, has been badly wounded in an encounter with eight German airplanes, but fortunately escaped death and there are hopes of his recovery. He is the son of Mrs. A. W. Hall of Chifax, Iowa.

Hall was flying over the German lines when attacked by a German biplane. After a hot encounter, seven other German machines came to the assistance of the biplane and in this unequal fight Hall was shot through the lung.

By great courage and coolness, however, he managed to bring his machine down within the French lines. He fainted just before landing, but had strength enough and presence of mind to cut off the gasoline and ease the land so that the machine was not destroyed.

Hall was picked up and taken to the Red Cross Hospital, where he is now under treatment. In addition to the wound in the lung he received a bullet wound across the forehead, which is of an insignificant character.

The doctors are hopeful of his recovery, and the military authorities are deeply interested, as Hall is regarded as one of the most daring members of the Lafayette squadron.

Corporal Hall joined the American squadron a short time ago, after having been wounded in the British Army and discharged. He brought down a German airplane four days ago. Hall is the author of "Kitchen's Mob."

Sub-Lieutenant Dorne, one of the most skillful French aviators, who has been credited officially with bringing down twenty-three German machines, has been missing since he flew over the enemy's lines May 26 on a scouting mission. His fate is unknown.

Wrote How France Needs Us

James Norman Hall is an author and poet. He enlisted in the British Army the first month of the war and has seen constant service at the front. With one exception he was the sole survivor of the original machine gun squad in which he was a private. He returned to the United States in November, 1915, because of the illness of his father, but went back to the front in July, 1916, and a few months later became an aviator. According to friends, Hall had never previously been wounded while in the service.

As "Norman Hall" he has been a contributor to the Atlantic Monthly and other periodicals. His book on "Kitchen's Mob" has enjoyed popularity here and abroad.

Hall, who is 30 years old, is a graduate of Grinnell (Iowa) College.

Curtis W. Coe, of 12 West Forty-fourth Street, a close friend of Hall, received yesterday a letter from him, which said in part:

"You ask me what the effect is here of America's decision to enter the war. It has given France a new lease of life and filled the people with a new and splendid purpose. I have seen this reaction to the news first in the central part of France, then immediately after in Paris, and now in the zone des armées in the north.

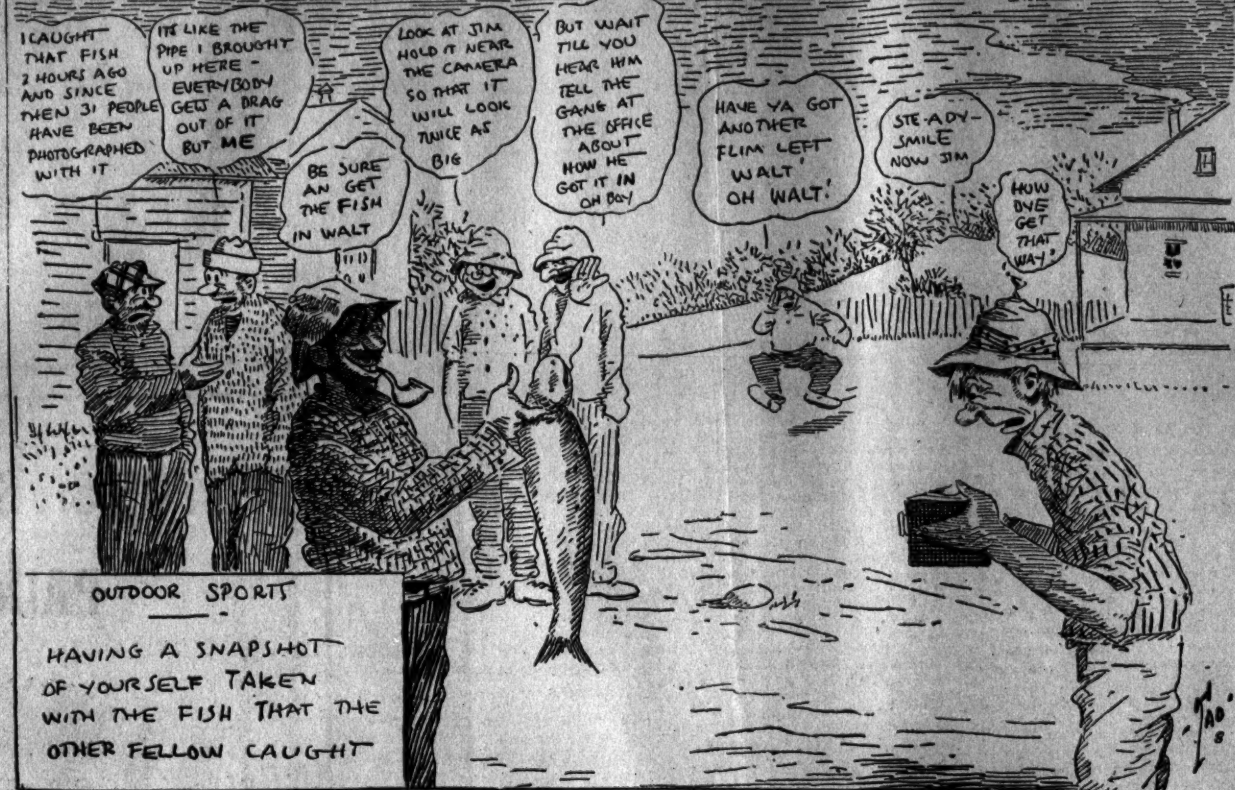
"The moral effect which our decision has had is not to be overestimated. Think what it means to a nation which has borne the brunt of so terrible a war for nearly three years, to be assured of such aid as America can give! And at such a time, when the nation is fighting with her last reserve of strength.

"The French mission to America has made it clear, I believe, how timely our help will be. They have emphasized the importance of sending troops as speedily as possible. The need for men is serious and pressing. It is an open secret that France is now using her last reserves. The failure of the last offensive was due, so it is said, to lack of men. Oh! if America had only made the decision six or eight months earlier, it is possible that the war might have been ended this coming Autumn. Now it seems likely that it will continue for another year.

"Did I tell you of my reception at a little French village while I was passing my tests for my military brevet? It was just after news had been received of the American declaration of war. I was making a cross-country flight of 135 miles. I had three landings to make en route, but during the second leg of my journey I lost my way above the clouds. I was having such a glorious time up there in full sunshine, thinking how all the earth was in shadow, and although I could only see the ground through an occasional rift in the clouds, I thought, 'Oh, well, I have my compass bearings, and I'm pretty certain to hit my course fairly accurately.'

"Finally, when I did reluctantly come down below the clouds, which were at about 2,500 feet, I found that I was lost. And so I selected an attractive little village near the walls of an old chateau, and decided to land near by to make inquiries. The whole village came out to meet me. All of the able-bodied men were at the war,

INDOOR SPORTS



OUTDOOR SPORTS
HAVING A SNAPSHOT
OF YOURSELF TAKEN
WITH THE FISH THAT THE
OTHER FELLOW CAUGHT

of course, but the old and infirm ones came, and all of the women and children, and the old cure and the Mayor. "My halting French gave me away. Was I an Englishman? No, an American, I told them. I was a King in my own right for a brief quarter of an hour. I might have had the village for the asking. I might have had the hand of the Mayor's daughter in marriage, regardless of that attractive young lady's preference, or of any previous arrangement which might have been made for the bestowal of it.

"I shall never forget my reception by those fine, simple-hearted, kindly French. They set me right with regard to my course. I was not far off, as it happened, and a few minutes later I took a beated departure, with all of them waving hands and handkerchiefs as long as I was in sight.

"Thrills in His Training Tests

"I told you in one of my last letters that I had successfully finished all my brevet tests, which included two short voyages of twenty-five miles each, two long ones of 135 miles each, and an hour of flight at a minimum altitude of 6,500 feet. Then I was transferred to a large biplane with two motors, the mere sound of which struck awe into my soul at first, but in a little more than a week's time I had finished my training on that. Then I was sent to this village of Plessis-Belleville in the army zone to await orders for the front.

"I did not know just what was going to happen to me, but thought it likely that I was to be again transferred to one of the huge floating dreadnaughts, which carry two machine gunners and five guns a most formidable type of military airplane. I should have liked very much to pilot one of these crafts, but I decided to ask for a transfer to an avion de chasse, a small combat biplane which carries only the pilot, who acts as his own machine gunner.

"The Lafayette Corps is made up entirely of pilots de chasse, and, of course, I wanted to fight with my own countrymen if possible. My request was granted, and so, during the last three weeks, I have been learning to fly the Nieuport and the spai biplanes. This latter type is the fastest avion in the French service and travels at the rate of 125 miles an hour. Once one has really learned to fly, it does not require many days to master a different kind of machine, so I have now completed this new course of training and am going to the front this week.

"This post-graduate course in aviation offers plenty of thrills. Among other things, we have to do aerial acrobatics, as a test of nerve and one's ability to think quickly and accurately in the air. I have seen some exhibition flying in the States, but was tame to the kind of acrobatics every combat pilot must do here. Looping the loop is quite the simplest part of it. We turn flip-flops in the air, do wing slips, vertical v-rages, and spinning-nose dives. The last is a thriller the first time. You go up to an altitude of at least 4,000 feet, then cut off your motor and cross the controls. The machine first scoops upward, then falls sideways, the nose down vertically, spinning around and around as it falls. The earth seems to be doing the spinning, just as though it were a top.

"In my first spinning-nose dive I fell from 4,000 to 1,000 feet before I put my controls in the middle and went merrily, albeit somewhat dizzy, on my way. I didn't mean to fall so far, but when I followed what I thought were the proper movements coming out on an even keel I didn't come out! I continued to fall. It scared me a bit for a moment, for the earth was rushing up mighty fast. Then I saw that I didn't have my feet quite straight. Your feet govern the rudder controls. I straightened them, and out I came. To put it as mildly as possible, I was greatly relieved.

"Acrobatics are not at all difficult to do. The only essential thing is that one keep his head and do the right thing at the right time, but it is something of a nervous strain on one. It is very hard on the machines, and not infrequently they collapse in the air. I've seen some ghastly accidents since I became an aviator. One occurred here a few days ago, when two machines crashed in the air. One carried two passengers and the other

only the pilot. All three were instantly killed. These things give a sombre background to one's thoughts, for every time you take the air you are taking liberties with the inexorable law of gravitation. Old Mother Earth loves us; she doesn't take kindly to our ventures into the air, and sometimes she draws us back to her with an embrace that is anything but tender.

Ready To Do A Man's Part

"I am not giving any thought to the future in these days. Of course, I don't mean to die if I can help it; but military aviation is a stern business, the more so now that the striving for the supremacy of the air has become so keen of the American Escadrille. Chapman has been killed, also Rockwell, Prince McConnell, Genet, Hoskier, and Lieutenant de Laase. Thaw is the only one left of the original escadrille. It is sad business, but it is war, and a man would indeed be poor in spirit who would be unwilling to take his chances that he might play a man's part in it.

"I shall have much to tell you later when I know something at first hand of fighting in the air and of dodging bullets at 15,000 feet. Meanwhile, Curtis, as long as I safely defy the inexorable law above mentioned, I shall always be thinking of you and of the happy time when I shall see you again."

MOST OF GERMANY SOON WILL WALK IN WOODEN SHOES

Only 10 Per Cent Of Leather
May Be Used For Footwear,
And People Are Told To Ac-
custom Themselves To Wood

By Cyril Brown

Stockholm, June 27.—Wooden shoes will be the prevailing fashion in Germany soon. At the first executive meeting of the newly organized War Shoe Distribution Corporation, public authorities were tipped off that in future only 10 per cent of Germany's shoes could be manufactured of leather and that the populace must accustom itself to wooden shoes.

An increasingly painful pinch is rubber shortage for military purposes, indicated by a new ordinance confiscating rubber cushions in billiard tables. Coal shortage too is causing much discussion. The latest ordinance requires all consumers of more than ten tons monthly formally

to report their requirements to the Imperial Coal Bureau. There is apparently an inexhaustible supply of shortages.

And 'No Soap'

There is a question among others that is again claiming attention of the authorities. The shortage is so acute that the "great unwashed" may become a reality of the future. The latest soap ordinance reduces the monthly ration to 50 grammes of toilet soap and 250 grammes of soap powder, with additional rations for doctors, nurses, tuberculous persons and infants.

Important recent developments include the imminent fixing of maximum prices for goose, which will cause this staple meat diet of those who can pay fancy prices for a square meal to disappear from the market.

The World correspondent, in his last weeks in Germany, eked out his meat ration with cardless roast geese at \$2 per portion, since when the goose has flown still higher, though plenty of Germans are eager to pay almost any price because obtainable without cards.

Fruit Shortage Too

The fruit shortage is disconcerting too and will result in the introduc-

SKIRT TOO NARROW TO HIDE A MOUNT

So Harry May Find He Is Not
Exempt From Service
To State

Albany, June 28.—The Adjutant General's office has received a letter from Mrs. Mildred L. Mount, Postmistress of Olcott, Niagara County, in which she indignantly denies that her husband, Harry Blomser Mount, is a right to claim exemption from military service on the ground that he is an assistant postmaster. Mrs. Mount declares he has in no way assisted in the office.

"I am perfectly capable of caring for my two children and myself," she writes, "and am in no way dependent upon him."

The only city clerk in the State who demanded pay for his services in connection with the selective draft registration June 5 has been demoted to Janitor of the City Hall, the Adjutant General's office was advised today. The incident occurred in a small up-State city.

Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Iyo Maru	Aug. 7
Kitano Maru	Aug. 21
From San Francisco	
Ecuador	Aug. 31
From Tacoma	
Chicago Maru	Aug. 18
From Seattle	
Sado Maru	Aug. 7

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The signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

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Philadelphia, Pa.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many most distressing cases of infantile colic, and have obtained excellent results from its use."

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J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

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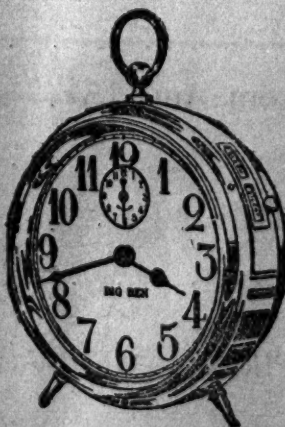
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AGENTS

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SPORTS—Latest News of Athletic World—GOSSIP

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

The Shanghai Rifle Association held its July competition on Tuesday under excellent weather conditions, 39 contenders shooting. The range was at 300 yards, Bliley, with one sighting and ten scoring shots.

The results were:

"A" Class:

W. J. Terrell	44*
O. L. Albert	43
G. F. Ashley	43
A. M. Collico	42
W. H. Blackwood	42
N. C. Brodie	40
W. T. Roe	39
J. Sinclair	35
B. S. Chapman	35
G. H. A. Snow	30

"B" Class:

J. Johansson	42*
R. K. Howe	41
J. K. Cameron	40
C. Brooke	38
G. V. Jensen	9
T. Spring	retired

"C" Class:

F. Bonichi	42*
N. Mathieson	39
Z. Fukuchi	39
W. C. Smith	38
E. C. Wilson	38
G. Dunlop	35
Y. Hori	35
H. P. Roberts	35
H. W. Lambert	34
P. B. Sullivan	34
C. Bedoni	33
C. Matsuno	33
A. Groves	retired

"D" Class:

M. Iijima	41*
R. A. Russell	33
L. Mottu	33
S. Kuwayama	32
N. Sudzuki	32
C. Watanabe	31
W. C. G. Clifford	31
L. L. Schiare	30
T. Oshima	25
P. Dintz	25

* First leg on cup and winner of spoon.
† Fourth leg on cup won outright and promoted to "B" Class.
‡ Second leg on cup and winner of spoon.

Sunny Jane Wins 'Oaks'

Renter's Service

London, August 2.—The Oaks was run today with the following result:—
Sunday Jane 1
Diadem 2
Moravia 3
Eleven ran.—Won by half a length. Four lengths between second and third. Betting, 4 to 1 against Sunny Jane; 7 to 4 against Diadem, 100 to 8 against Moravia.
Place Betting: 5 to 2 against Moravia. Others proportionate.

Lawn Tennis

The Police tennis experts will meet the Japanese players on Sunday at 5 p.m.
The Police couples will be:
M. O. Springfield and J. F. W. Milne.
J. Quayle and T. Foley.
H. Jefferson and R. Shellswell.
C. Doyle and J. Adams.
C. Bull and R. York.
Reserves—J. Hunter and T. S. Fry.

Cricket Today

The Shanghai Cricket Club Second XI plays the Parsees Cricket Club on the S. C. C. ground at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. The teams will be:

S. C. C. Team—E. G. Barnes, D. Campbell, C. S. Cheetham, F. W. Etheridge, C. D. Field, H. W. Kilby, Churchill Knight, R. G. B. Lover, C. E. M. Thomson, E. G. Norman, G. C. Ross and A. H. Leslie (Capt.).
Parsees Team—C. H. Bhooora, K. D. Karanjia, B. S. Khanbata, E. D. Dami, H. S. Madani, B. H. Sethna, C. B. Sethna, J. H. Sharoff, H. L. Soparwalla, R. Vicaljee and R. H. Ragi (Capt.).
Reserves—B. D. Tata and M. C. Channa.

Thos. Hanbury Old Boys v. S. R. C.
Thomas Hanbury Old Boys' Cricket Club and Shanghai Recreation Club Second XI meet for a match on the ground of the latter at 2.45 p.m. The teams:

Old Boys—A. J. Willis, A. S. Ahmed, J. V. Jensen, A. M. A. Johansen, A. Costa, G. V. Jensen, H. Hayward, C. A. Sullivan, A. R. Minder and H. J. Ambrose.
S. R. C. 2nd XI—H. J. Cooper (Capt.), E. Prince, T. Wigton, E. Noakes, T. Wallace, C. Komaroff, R. H. Purcell, R. Phillips, F. J. Brand, R. H. Ryon, T. Main.
Reserve—H. J. Barnes.

Police v. Public School Old Boys.
Public School Old Boys and Police meet on the Police ground at 2.30 p.m. today. Following are the players:

Police team—J. Quayle, G. Sayle, T. S. Fry, W. E. Fairbairn, F. A. Treacher, J. Adams, J. Mason, C. Doyle, J. Robertson, T. W. Spottiswoode and S. E. Bridger.
Old Boys—A. V. White, E. J. Cooke, J. Pearson, T. Pearson, F. Madar, G. Madar, C. Madar, B. H. Smith, J. Ellis, F. Ollerdesen and A. H. Remedios.
Reserve, B. Shirazee.

S. C. C. v. Police

A Bank Holiday match has been arranged for Monday between Shanghai Cricket Club and Police. The game will be played at 2 p.m. on the S. C. C. ground. Following are the teams:

S. C. C.—S. C. Cheetham, W. C. G. Clifford, C. C. Foster, W. Haynes, C. Knight, A. H. Leslie, E. G. B. Lever, W. Monk, E. G. Norman, E. G. Tait and W. C. D. Turner (Capt.).
Reserves—D. Campbell and E. G. Barnes.

Police team—Capt. Barrett, M. O. Springfield, J. Quayle, G. Sayle, T. S. Fry, J. Robertson, J. Mason, C. Doyle, J. Adams, F. A. Treacher and T. W. Spottiswoode.

Lawn Bowls

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club special rink competition will be played at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The rink winning by the greatest margin of points will draw prizes. The entrance fee is \$1.00, to be collected by the skip of each rink. Ties are to be played off. The teams are:

Rink No. 2

A. D. Bell	L. Evans
(skip)	(skip)

Rink No. 3

W. J. Vine	F. L. Marshall
A. W. Dewhurst v.	D. MacGregor
F. Large	J. J. Sheridan

Rink No. 4

W. A. Ogden	A. Taylor
G. R. Wingrove v.	D. MacIntosh
J. Scotson	H. H. Fowler

Rink No. 5

S. Hammond	G. H. Phillips
(skip)	(skip)

Rink No. 6

W. Gater	J. Valentine
S. M. S. Gubbay v.	J. McGavin
D. Mennie	W. D. McCallum

Rink No. 7

J. C. Thomson	J. C. Macdougall
(skip)	(skip)

The Junior Golf Club bowlers will meet the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club players on the rinks of the latter at 4 p.m. tomorrow.

The S.L.B.C. team will be formed by:—O. Crewe-Read, E. L. Hunter, J. T. Disselduff, W. Gater, A. D. Bell, L. Evans, H. H. Fowler, G. Dunlop, G. H. Phillips, D. Macdougall, F. Large, J. D. Gales, J. C. Macdougall, A. Taylor, J. J. Sheridan and F. L. Marshall.

Junior Golf Club team:—
A. Taylor W. R. Kinipple
G. S. Anderson G. B. Anderson
P. Ephgrave Angus Macintosh
D. McAllister T. Spring

F. George G. Hall
M. B. Anderson F. B. Wacker
G. Sherman J. A. Anderson
G. B. Stormes A. Braid

Reserves, P. B. Critchley, C. Richards and C. Larsen.

Reds Play Blue Sox
Nine Innings Today

Porterfield vs. Hadley Or Tinkham Is The Pitching Program

Red and Blue Sox are to furnish the baseball feature today, meeting for nine rounds at 3 this afternoon. The Blue line-up has been considerably shot up lately through sickness, absences from town and other causes, but it is hoped that a full quota will be on hand to take the field today. On paper, a little shifting in the positions should give the team an effective machine, despite the loss of some of the regulars. Porterfield is Captain Woods' selection for the rubber and Hadley or Tinkham will do the slab work for the Blues.

Intense rivalry is being manifested between the U. S. Officials ashore and the Naval Officers regarding the baseball game to be played next Friday for the benefit of the American Women's Relief Fund. Both sides are confident. Scouts report that both teams are engaging in secret practice. The line up of the teams is a profound secret and it will not be until the hour of the game that the public is informed on this point.

Mr. Murry of the U. S. Postal Service was a player of baseball in the days when gloves were not in use. He will be treated to a rare spectacle when he gives an exhibition of barehanded catching and sensational throwing. Most of the younger generation has never seen baseball played without the assistance of gloves. This going back to the days of "Pop" Anson should make the loyal baseball player show up and bring all of his friends.

Business among the American Officials is almost at a standstill owing to sore right arms. By common consent, the umpire will be allowed to wear side arms. After the game some field events will take place, the most interesting being a base circling contest between Major Holcombe, Marshall McRea and Ned Murry to settle a little wager. The umpire will act as judge and time keeper. His decision is unprotestable.

S.I.S.C. Gala Results

The Shanghai International Swimming Club's weekly gala was held last night at the Municipal Baths with the following results:

Quarter-mile

F. A. dos Remedios (scr.)	1
A. C. Scovin (25 ft.)	2
C. E. Scovin (5 ft.)	3

Long Plunge

A. C. Scovin	1
W. F. Hamlin	2
E. Encarnacao	3

Water Polo
In the water polo game, Police vs. S.I.S.C., the latter won by six goals to none.
Goals scored were—by Mears, 2; by Ozorio, 2; by Encarnacao, 1. Mr. Clifford refereed.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

A number of the cherished possessions of Koo Li-fah were owing to the inaccountable gymnastics or vicissitudes of fortune—or some perfectly legitimate reason of the sort—temporarily out of hand. Koo was carrying the pawn tickets about with him in his purse when the wallet was removed from his person as he passed over Chekiang Road bridge.

As soon as he discovered the loss, he told the assessor, he streaked it for the nearest of the pawn shops involved. He discovered that his belongings had already been redeemed and removed. He tore out for the next repository. And here he bumped into Tsa Taung-fah, just coming out of the shop with some of his Koo's, choice chattels under his arm.

Tsa testified that he is a priest and narrated graphically how he had found the purse on Alabaster Road. He said he didn't know that he should have turned it over to the police and hadn't realized that the rightful owner might be traced by the pawn tickets. The court was of the opinion that such thoughtlessness should be rewarded by a month in jail, and it was so ordered.

Move Mystery
Dzung Yoen-koong was proceeding along Yangtszepoo Road, East, traveling at a steady, business-like pace—not dallying—any—when he was arrested and an excess pair of trousers and a silk jacket which he happened to be carrying were identified as the property of another party.

Dzung said that he had picked up two articles of clothing from the street, but they were not the articles which were in his possession when he was arrested. Somebody had come along and changed the wardrobe on him. Just how this baffling bit of pre-digitation came to pass, the victim did not seem to be able to explain. There was a hazy cloud about his recollections of the whole transaction which seemed to call for about three weeks of quiet retirement for Dzung.

Spare the Creditor's Feeling
A debt is a debt with Ng Ong-bai and he does not believe in stalling off his creditors with the fairy tale about the remittance due next month. Which some scrupulous caused him the embarrassment of a visit to the Mixed Court the other day.

Ng went a few days ago to the bicycle livery of Yan Foh-kee and engaged a bike for an hour's pedaling. When the machine wasn't returned Yan went out on a still hunt. He found his property without difficulty at Ng's address.

"I didn't like to bring it back," Ng explained, "because I didn't have the money to pay for the ride."

Discharged.

No Wrong in Mind
Tsun Ching-ling, keeper of a cloth shop on Shantung Road, appeared against Eu Zung-se. The lady, he said, had come in pretending that she wished to make a purchase, but had come out without having done so. Notwithstanding this fact, she had some of his goods in her possession when she was arrested.

The accused, before receiving the three months' sentence awarded her, entered a denial. She only wanted to inspect the cloth, she declared, before buying it.

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Review of War's Third Year:
Allies Always on Offensive

(Renter's Agency War Service)
Paris, August 1.—At the beginning of the fourth year of the war it is interesting to sum up briefly the military events which have marked the year 1916-1917 on the western front.

This period has been one of an offensive from the Allies exclusively. At no moment has the initiative in the operations been taken by the Germans. On July 1, 1916, the battle of the Somme began to be fought simultaneously by the French and British, attacking on a front of forty kilometers. The Germans were driven back everywhere, sustaining enormous losses.

In vain at the same time they renewed their endeavors against Verdun in order to effect a diversion but their onslaughts were checked and the French recaptured Fleury, Vaux, Chapire Wood and Chenois Wood, which placed the citadel of Verdun out of reach once and for all. The French went further and despite the difficulties of the season retook Fort Douaumont, Fort Vaux and the village of Dambloup in a few days in October. In December they recaptured Vacher-aux-Ville, Louvemont, Hardamont, Les Chambrayes and Bezonvaux.

An accurate idea of the formidable drive forward accomplished by the offensive commenced on July 1 is afforded by the following confession of weakness made by General von Bulow, who was in command of the first German Army, in a report found on a German prisoner. He said:—

"To the north and south of the Somme the English and French had made a great depression in our line of defence. Our losses at this point were so high that there were literally no more forces to carry out the counter-attacks we wished to make. The enormous superiority of the enemy in aviation, artillery, munitions and effective only allowed us to nip up little by little and day by day the most dangerous notes which had been made in our line of defence. It was in these very difficult circumstances that we were obliged to reorganize our resistance."

In the first days of 1917 the British resumed their progress towards Bapaume. Severe fighting took place in January and February and it was obvious at that time that the Germans were beginning to yield ground, although they did all in their power to resist stubbornly. In March the French carried Bapaume.

Further south the German retreat was beginning on a front of 150 kilometers. The enemy was slowly giving up the whole salient south of Arras as far as the Aisne.

As at that time the German press praised the genius of von Hindenburg, claiming that his retreat was frustrating the Allies' plans of offensive for 1917. But the hopes of the Germans soon vanished as on April 9 the British troops carried Vimy Ridge and on April 16 the French troops, attacking between Soissons and Rheims on a front of 40 kilometers, carried the whole enemy first-line between

Soissons and Craonne and penetrated his second line east of Craonne. Farther south the French front was extended as far as the Canal of the Aisne.

On April 17 an attack in Champagne between Prunay and Auberville met with the same success. On the 4th, 5th and 6th May a fresh offensive led by the French completed these results and Craonne and the whole line of the northern Plateau from Braye-en-Laonnois fell into their hands, so that they held the greater part of the crest on which Chemin-des-Dames runs. The considerable importance of these positions is proved by the obstinacy with which the Germans have endeavored to capture them ever since.

In the north the British, after their brilliant success at Vimy Ridge, continued to widen their gains. They took Lieven, reached the Hindenburg Line and approached Lens. On the 7th of June they carried the fortified Height of Messines and Wytschaete, a formidable bastion which commands the Ypres salient.

Nothing can better show the results obtained in the third year of the war than the total booty wrested from the enemy during that period: 165,000 rank and file, 3,500 officers, 948 guns, heavy and field, 780 trench-mortars and 2,500 machine guns. Such figures bring unexceptional evidence of the military superiority of the Allies.

Obituary

Mr. J. M. Sanderson

Military honors were accorded yesterday evening at the funeral of the late Mr. Joseph Marshall Sanderson, which took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. The Rev. C. E. Darwin, M. A., conducted the ceremony by the graveside. There were no pallbearers. The Shanghai Scottish, of which the deceased was a member, provided the firing party, under the command of Mr. C. W. Porter. Lieut. J. S. Chisholm was in command of the company. Major Trueman, Commandant, and Captain Canning were also present. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Piper Webber played a lament, while three volleys were fired. Many beautiful wreaths were sent by the Officers, N. C. O.'s, and men of the Chinese Co., S. V. C., Mr. and Mrs. J. Hutchison and family, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Mr. W. M. Reeves, Mr. A. C. Hay, "Colleagues, Talkoo," Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin, Mr. O. M. Harney, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Lady Clerks of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Mr. C. H. James, Mr. S. Baye-Davy, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Roberts, Hongkew Co., S. F. B. Officers, N. C. O.'s and men of the Shanghai Scottish, No. 3 Section, Shanghai Scottish, Deluge Co., S. F. B.

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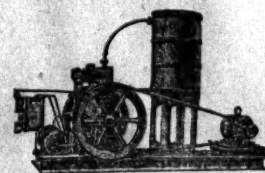
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WEATHER

Overcast, gloomy weather with threats of rain at the mouth of the Yangtze. The typhoon shown on the Pacific seems advancing N.-W. and approaching to the S.-E. of Formosa.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 4, 1917

Mr. Scheidemann Learns Something

(New York Times)

THE advantages of foreign travel for Germans are exemplified in the case of Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader. He returns from the Stockholm Conference convinced that about the only way to deliver Germany from the horrors of a fourth Winter of war is the democratisation of the Empire. "It was in Stockholm," he says in a two-column article in Vorwärts, "that I finally accepted as my unshakable conviction that of which I had before been conscious—the thing cannot be achieved without the sweeping democratisation of Germany." The thing to be achieved is the finding of a way out of "this endless murdering of nations."

More Germans ought to go abroad, a great many more; that is the only way they can learn the truth. Within the Empire they are taught to believe that Germany is fighting for its life against a combination of powerful and desperately wicked nations seeking to destroy it. It has been drilled into their minds that Germany's enemies will not desist until they have accomplished their purpose—Germany's only hope is through victory. Mr. Scheidemann saw a new light in Stockholm, he is spreading it in Berlin. It is the duty of Germans, he says, "to seek the way that will lead us out of this endless murdering of nations," and the only way is to make the Empire democratic. The rest of the world knew long ago that that was the way, that peace would come if the German people were made free. The nations have united not to destroy Germany, but to destroy the German autocracy, just as in the mining communities of former days peaceable men would unite to rid the town of its "bad man."

It has repeatedly been said that Germany could have peace in a week if she would free herself from the rule of Prussian imperialism and militarism. The Germans are not allowed to know that Mr. Scheidemann had to go to Stockholm to find it out. The Imperial Government, of course, does not want them to know the truth. The newspapers complain that the Chancellor's order cutting their allowance of paper by more than 50 per cent deals a deadly blow "to the German newspapers, which probably will cease to exist." They might as well cease to exist, for they have failed to justify their existence, they kept the truth from their readers. The Socialist newspaper, Vorwärts, is one of the very few that has had the courage to speak out, and Maximilian Harden is one of the very small number of Germans who has dared to speak his mind freely. He tells the Government openly that the Allies were justified in deposing Constantine. Harden and Scheidemann are preaching doctrines strange to German ears. Possibly the truth will find its way among the people and with results that will make for peace. It is the only road to peace. Scheidemann is right about that.

Correspondence

Southerners Not Rebels

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—The N.-C. Daily News is the oldest English newspaper in Shanghai, and by right the views and opinions expressed in that journal should be treated with respect. But by reason of its extreme conservatism, approaching to reaction, I venture to think that its readers, foreign and Chinese, have learned how to estimate its views properly.

I can quite understand that the Government should be upheld and peace should be maintained. One, however, should judge what sort of Government one should support. Let us consider Tuan Chi-jui's present Government impartially and without bias. If we judge of Tuan's action in suppressing Chang Hsun's coup d'etat, merely, he deserves all praise. But we must not forget this important fact that the Manchurian restoration scheme was fully discussed and decided upon at Chang Hsun's yamen where were present the rebellious Tsuchens and other ex-officials who are all intimate friends of Tuan, and so Chang Hsun was emboldened to carry out the nefarious scheme.

It is clearly proved that though Tuan has always been opposed to Manchurian Restoration, he tacitly approved of the movement in order that he might have revenge on President Li Yuan-hung, who had dismissed him and thereby restore himself to power again. Now Parliament having been dissolved, Tuan got himself reappointed as Premier without the approval of Parliament as required by the Provisional Constitution.

I want to ask the editor of The N.-C. Daily News, is this legal? Is it not plain that Tuan and his colleagues are not legally appointed, so their appointments are null and void? What the South contends is that Parliament should be reconstituted, that their appointments be confirmed and that the unfinished articles of the new permanent constitution be finished, after which the Parliament will be legally dissolved. If any articles should be found unsuitable or unworkable the new Parliament can amend them. Tuan and his military friends have been objecting to the new constitution without rhyme or reason, they being ignorant of republican constitution and the working of parliamentary systems.

The editor in question has been pleased to dub the movement in the South "revolt" and the parliamentarians and the Republicans in the South "rebels." Webster's definition of revolt is "an uprising against legitimate authority," and of rebel, "to renounce and resist by force the authority of the ruler or government to which one owes obedience." The parliamentarians in the South disown Tuan's Government which has not been legitimately formed. Is it reasonable and fair to call them rebels and their legitimate movement a revolt?

I am, etc.,
P. K. F.

August 4, 1917

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—The 4th of August, 1914, will be reckoned in the annals of the world's history as the blackest and at the same time the most glorious day in the history of the world's progress. It was a day in which the forces of democracy clashed with the forces of autocracy. As a consequence we find today the face of the earth wrinkled, instead of being wreathed in smiles, and mankind still laboring under a cloud instead of enjoying the full light of joy. The Messiah ought to have come by this time, but we are forced to confess the melancholy fact that the Messiah has not yet come.

Of all the wars ever waged by mankind the present conflict is the most tremendous, the most overwhelming, the most titanic. For the first time in history is the slogan of democracy and universal freedom emblazoned on the standards of the nations against the blindfolded, stubborn defenders of the last vestiges of medievalism—doomed to vanish and never to reappear.

The entry of America into the war has positively brought all the forces of democracy together and welded them as a whole. President Wilson may well be reckoned as the leader of these democratic nations and his address to Congress on April 2—one of the noblest utterances ever made by any statesman—indicates the point of view of all democratic countries on duty toward humanity. Compare his words with those of the men whose names have become household words throughout the world in connection with the theories which have made this present war possible!

"Not only must the State be obeyed, it must be venerated as a God." "Success insured by might is the measure of right." Who said that? Lloyd George? No, indeed! but Hegel, the German philosopher.

Treitschke teaches, "Weak nations have no right to existence, and must be absorbed by powerful nations. The essence of a State is power. Nothing exists or can exist which is superior to the State."

Von Bernhardi has been teaching, "Love God above all things and thy neighbor as thyself." This law can claim no significance for the relations of one country to another.

There never have been and never will be, universal rights of men. Nietzsche says, "Morality is a symptom of decadence." War is as necessary to the State as slavery is to society. Might is the source of right. There is no right other than theft, usurpation and violence." (These citations are quoted from a manuscript just received from an international society.)

And coming nearer home we find the same blood-thirsty German doctrine preached in the German press in China. "Veritas," writing on July 31 on the "Loan Peril" in a local German incorrigible sheet, says: "Peace will perhaps only be signed when all the belligerents reach the end of their resources. This peace will not take into account the small nationalities; neither will it establish permanent rules of right and justice. He who at the end of the war will be stronger than the other will get the best terms, and the weak and the small will have to pay, as it has been the case always since the world existed."

In opposition to such doctrine the words of President Wilson appear like the utterance of one of God's chosen prophets. Listen to the following noble sentiments:—

"We are now about to accept the gaze of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German people included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the trusted foundations of political liberty."

That time will yet dawn; the day of emancipation will come; small nations and large nations alike will enjoy the blessings of liberty, democracy and fraternity; and peace will crown the earth with joy, as a result of a struggle which now engages the representatives of the world's democracies.

The latest utterances of Lloyd George clear the way for the future peace of the world, in which the Germans, now so much decried and condemned for their wanton brutalities and inhuman cruelties, will equally participate and bless the day on which they were freed from brute force and despotism. "The freer Germany is," says a distinguished English statesman, "the better we shall like it. Her rulers, not the Allies, are the enemies of the freedom of Germany. We could make peace with a free Germany, but we cannot with Germany dominated by autocracy."

There is no reason to believe that Germany will stand still and not wake up and follow in the wake of Russia, once dominated by despotic rulers. History has shown that the downfall of one Pharaoh was a forecast of the final overthrow of every Pharaoh, that the emancipation of a handful of slaves on the banks of the Nile was a sign and token of the ultimate emancipation of the human race when in the words of the Prophet of Israel, every man shall sit under his own vine and under his own fig-tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid. To that end we must pledge our lives and our hope. But until the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs have gone the way of the Romanoffs, the sword of liberty must remain unsheathed. As "Liberte Egalite et Fraternite" was the watchword of the French in their struggle for emancipation, so shall liberty, equality and fraternity be the magic words by which the world shall be freed, and mankind forge steadily forward upon the broad highway of spiritual achievement.

Dedicated to this noble enterprise, committed to this program, let us not hesitate to dedicate to Democracy, the future king of mankind, the following verses of the poet:—
 "Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
 Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers,
 Our tears,
 Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
 Are all with thee—
 I am, etc."
 MENTOR.

Secretary Daniels On America At War

Head Of Navy Reviews Work Of Our Sea Forces Against Submarines And In Guarding Ocean Lanes

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, when he was asked to talk about the war in general and our sea forces in particular, declared his faith in the old theory, "There is an antidote for every poison," and then applied the theory to the submarine situation. He seemed confident that the antidote in this case would be an American discovery—perhaps a single device, more probably a combination of various protective and destructive agencies, all co-ordinated to work together to rid the seas of the present menace.

More than that, in answer to a question concerning Kiel, the Secretary said that no place was impregnable, that nothing was impossible.

His declaration of faith in the ability of the Allies to cope with Germany's effort to convert the Atlantic Ocean into a deadly ambush was made at the Navy Department, in the course of an interview for which Mr. Daniels found time while eating lunch at his desk, so that it might not break the endless schedule of affairs which heap up on a Cabinet officer in war time.

"Will the antidote be so effective that the submarine will become a useless, discarded type of war craft in the future?" he was asked.

"Yes," Mr. Daniels replied. "I do not think there is any doubt on that point. It will be a useless thing because we have got to make it so in this war. Furthermore, it will be put in the same category with the stiletto after the war and absolutely ruled out of warfare by civilized nations. Remember that this war is not going to end until those same civilized nations are sure of themselves in declaring that the barbarities which have developed in the last three years have ended for all time."

"But for the present we are concerned chiefly with the problem of making the submarine useless to the enemy. There are two main things to do. They must be done simultaneously, each with daily increasing energy, until the danger of starving out our allies is at an end. These two things are the increasing of the number of ships in which supplies can be carried and the development of every offensive agency we now have against the submarine and the discovery of what will prove to be the offensive."

"Either indifference to this very real menace or getting into a panic because of it would be fatal. There is no indifference and will not be, but the world was dangerously close to a feeling of panic in April when the submarine reached the maximum of its destruction. I mean, of course, the maximum up to the present."

"So far the torpedo boat destroyer has been the most effective weapon against the submarine. We have our own destroyers there, as everybody now knows, working with those of the British and French Navies. There will be more, and there cannot be too many. It may be only a coincidence, but the rate of destruction of cargo ships fell off very materially about the time the American destroyers added their strength to the patrol. The great value of the destroyer is indicated by the fact that most of the merchantmen that have gone down have been destroyed by gunfire from submarine working on the surface. Destruction by torpedo has been relatively small. If the combined fleet of destroyers of the various navies is made sufficiently large to compel the submarine to stay under water and fire nothing but torpedoes, the U-boat activity will be very materially curtailed. The number of attacks before returning to the base would then be fixed by the small number of torpedoes that could be carried. But so long as the surface of the sea is a safe place for the U-boat and she can come up to use her guns, her destructive power against freight ships is such that no building program for new tonnage as yet planned, can offset it."

"Effective as it is, however, the destroyer is not the last word in the offensive that we must have. Neither is the net, although that, too, has been useful, and the British Government is still experimenting with net devices. The principle of the net has by no means been discarded. The hydroplane is another factor which offers promise of further development and usefulness, both as a scout to find the submarine and as a machine from which bombs can be dropped. Then there is the difficult but yet undeveloped protective method of conveying, which will be adopted wherever it can be done wisely."

"Of course, a question that is asked as frequently as any other is 'why not destroy the menace at its origin by capturing the submarine bases?' but that is much easier said than done. It is all very well to say 'damn the torpedoes,' but a navy cannot invite annihilation by going into mined harbors, and ships can do little or nothing against coast fortifications equipped with 14-inch guns. Experience at Gallipoli emphasizes this fact."

Naturally, the reference to mined harbors and coast fortifications suggested Kiel, and the probability that it was at least a dream of every man in the British and American fleets that some day the German navy might be smashed in its very lair. "There is more than one way to kill a cat," replied Mr. Daniels. "No place

SECRETARY DANIELS SAYS:

"So far the torpedo boat destroyer has been the most effective weapon against the submarine."

"We are already making several experiments on a large scale, (to combat the submarine menace), and I believe there is an antidote for every poison."

"We have armed and manned with navy gun crews about 200 merchant ships."

"We are taking over the cruiser patrol of the Atlantic Coast on this side of the ocean from Brazil to Newfoundland."

"We have investigated many reports and rumors that the Germans had submarine bases on this coast, but none has been discovered."

"The policy is simply to do at any given moment the thing most effective to win the war for our allies and ourselves."

is impregnable. Nothing is impossible.

"But let us come back to the matter of submarines. It is possible, or rather probable, that the real offensive will be a combination of the agencies I have mentioned, plus something yet to be perfected and tested. I cannot say that it has not yet been discovered. Perhaps it has been. It may be one of the many inventions which the various Governments are now working on. Practically the entire inventive genius of America is engaged on this problem. I receive no less than a hundred letters every day from all parts of the United States on this one subject of an effective offensive against the submarine. Many of these letters are accompanied by suggestions and plans for devices, all of which are turned over to a board of experts for thorough study. We are already making several experiments on a very large scale, and, as I have said already, I believe there is an antidote for every poison."

"There is one factor which makes for our advantage in this war on the submarine, but which we know little about. That is the difficulties of the submarines themselves. They are made up of the most delicate machinery and are the hardest things in the world to keep in order. I have no doubt that many of these boats have been lost without any record of the fact reaching the Allies, and one of the most pitiful stories of the war that we will pick up gradually after the war will be that of the fate of the U-boat crews."

The Secretary was asked if he could summarize the American naval policy for the period of the war and say something about the ships and personnel which have received, since America entered the war, the highest praise from experts of other nations. They were the critical, war-time appraisal of men who are depending on the co-operation of that navy to win.

"Why, yes," Mr. Daniels said, "the policy is simply to do at any given moment the thing most effective to win the war for our allies and ourselves. As to the specific things we have done so far and are still doing in accordance with that policy, I can mention four. We have armed and manned with navy gun crews about 200 merchant ships, and are increasing the number daily. We have sent our destroyers to the other side to help the British fleet in the war on the submarines, and will send more. We are taking over the cruiser patrol of the Atlantic Coast on this side of the ocean from Brazil to Newfoundland. We have trained our naval gunners in the most difficult marksmanship in the world, until they have become as efficient in training a small gun on a distant, hardly visible, and constantly moving periscope as they are in shooting the big turret guns at a target as big as a battleship. And a big work for the navy that is in the future will be the conveying of our troops."

"The arming of the merchantmen came before this country had entered the war and was ordered by the President. This was a new problem for the navy, something which never had been contemplated before by the United States Government, and it was not the easiest thing in the world to find all the guns that were needed. Some of them we had to take from ships of the navy. Then the owners of the merchant vessels called upon us to furnish the gun crews. From the mere technical navy viewpoint, that was not the thing to do. We needed the men on our naval vessels, but it proved to be the next thing that had to be done, so we manned every armed merchant ship with efficient gunners. I gave orders that none but the best marksmen in the navy should be sent into this new service, because of the extreme difficulties of the shooting they were to be called upon to do."

So it meant a temporary drain on the battleship crews.

"To some of the larger merchant vessels I sent as many as sixteen men each. But this has turned out to be one of the best things the navy has ever done because of the training it has afforded in the new kind of shooting that has become necessary in this war. Every battleship has become a school for marksmanship with a periscope as the target and with remarkable results. Previously all the emphasis had been placed on the necessity of accuracy in working the big guns in the turrets, with the result that the American Navy had the best records of the world at big gun practice. Needless to say, we are not neglecting that turret work nor acquiring our skill in shooting submarines at the expense of our preparation for fighting bigger ships if the opportunity comes. Up to the present time the dreadnoughts have no work in this war except to wait in complete readiness for the big thing that they may be called upon to do. In that respect our fleet would be a fair match for the Germans, even assuming the apparently impossible situation in which we, alone, would be called upon to engage in a great sea fight off our own coast."

"Another big educational work now in progress on the battleships is the training of the engine and fireroom crews, so that they will be ready for efficient service aboard the big merchant ships that will be used later on for the transportation of our troops. America, as a nation, has become so lacking in what you may call a sea-going personnel that we have to look to the navy as the source of supply in any big emergency."

"The next service undertaken by the navy was the sending of our destroyers over to the other side for actual participation in the hostilities at sea. This was done in spite of the theory that the place of the destroyer was with the battleship, that every dreadnought should have at least four destroyers to act as her eyes and scouts and screen her with their smoke. But a great many former theories have had to be revised in this war, so we sent the type of craft that, under normal conditions, would have been the last to go, and our Allies were greatly elated by our decision."

"Both the English and French Commissions told us that the smaller vessels of our navy would be the most useful to them, and they expressed the hope that we might be able to send destroyers, although they did not expect it. But after consultation with Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and later with Admiral Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, I ordered the destroyers to go, even though it seemed a somewhat risky thing to do. They were the boats most needed, and, therefore, the sending of them was in harmony with the present American naval policy, as I have already stated it, to do at any given moment the thing most effective to win the war for our Allies and ourselves. No one of the nations involved in this war can hesitate to do the thing that best makes for the benefit of all to avoid or lessen risk for itself."

"In addition to the destroyers we have sent over enough fuel and supply ships to serve our own naval vessels without calling on the Allies, and we also have placed several of our small craft at the disposal of France. These latter ships are already there, and the number will be increased. We have two bases established on the French coast."

(Continued on Page 7)

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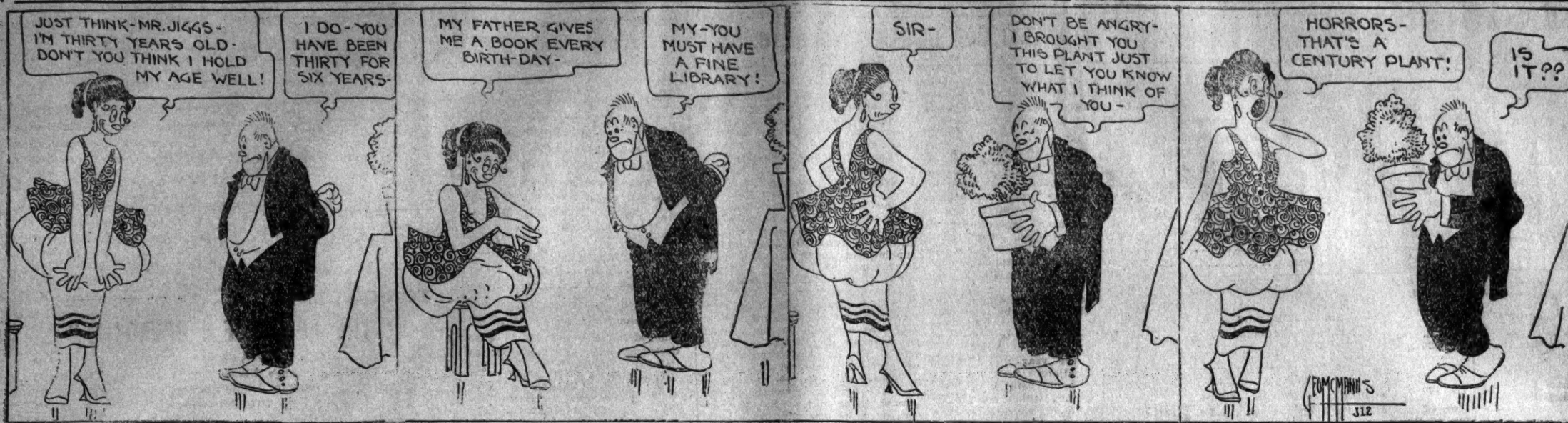
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Race Quality Or Quantity

By Woods Hutchinson, A.M., M.D.

In spite of our huge increase in mass we are assured that a danger still threatens us, and that is that the really desirable classes—the "best families," the more intelligent groups and classes, the "old New England stock," etc.—are really diminishing and dying out. And as their place is being taken by recruits from the laboring classes, by swarms from the foreign-born, by alien drifters over our border, the nation is

really being recruited from the least intelligent, least desirable classes.

There is nothing whatever new about this complaint. It is one of the oldest in recorded history. We—our sort of people our families—the real people—that have made and sustained the country and filled the offices, and furnished the work, and dodged the taxes—have always been dying out and declining, according to our own

story. It is perfectly unconscious, but colossal, in its conceit.

"Surely we are the people, and wisdom shall die with us!" as a representative of one of the first families of Palestine valued three thousand years ago.

Always New "Superiors"

The lamentation has a certain amount of truth behind it, for it has been one of the commonest characters, one of the most invariable habits of superior people—good families—nobilities, royalties and other aristocratic stock—to die out and leave no trace.

Only seventy, for instance, of the six hundred-odd English peers who are members of the House of Lords date back more than about one hundred and fifty years, although their titles and fairy-tale pedigrees run back to King Solomon's stud and even to Adam.

But the consoling feature of it is that their place has always been taken by other superior people and best families, just as good and, if anything, better, who have sprung from the ranks, from the sturdy bosom of the great masses of the people, just as those born aristocrats themselves, in the first place, did. There was sound biologic truth as well as poetry in Omar the Tent-maker's famous lines:

"And fear not lest existence, closing your Account and mine, shall know the like no more;
The Eternal Saki from the Bowl has poured
Millions of bubbles like us—and shall pour."

Besides, in the present day, the firm determination to bring into the world no more children than can be properly fed and educated and equipped is growing down through all ranks of society at such a rapid rate that we'll soon all be on the same level, all under the same handicap, so far as small families are concerned.

Careful students of racial problems are decidedly of the opinion that there is no race or class of modern society above the level of the 3 to 5 per cent of born defectives, feeble minds, paupers, vagrants, prostitutes, etc., which can be regarded as unfit or undesirable parents for the next generation, provided that their children are given good food good homes and a good education, a White Man's chance generally.

Fewer Births, Fewer Deaths
Two things always go together the world over—a high birth rate and a huge infant mortality. Fewer births mean fewer short coffins, fewer little bodies stunted by starvation, crippled by disease, poisoned by foul air.
Four interests profit by a high birth rate—purveyors of patent medicines;

the exploiters of child labor, whether parents or employers; the emperor who wants cannon fodder, and the prophets and priests of false religions who want dupes and tithe-payers.

When once we have admitted the rightness of rational birth control in and for the interests of the child (who is the only person worth considering) among normal human beings, then we will have the right and the means to insist upon similar control in the interests of the unborn child among the abnormal and the defective. When birth comes under due and intelligent control, with all the other forces of nature, we shall see a new earth, and no heaven needed.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

I was reading a beautiful old story today, sed Ma to Pa when he came hoam last nite, a story about swords & a lady's hand & brave days. Those times has gone with mortal peepul, sed Ma.

Yes indeed, sed Pa. Wen a bomb drops out of the air on a gent, his sword is only in the way. There are no moar brav days except wedding days, Pa sed.

This story tells about a man that was a grate rogue in Paris, sed Ma. He was a grate rogue but he was also a grate swordman & a grate poet, his naim was Franswa Villun.

I wonder if he was an ancestor of Mister Villa of Mexico, sed Pa. I wuddent be surprised.

Maybe, sed Ma, but anyway he was a vary brite yung man & deeserved to succeed. He was took to a King's court & the King let him boss Paris for a week, sed Ma. The King told him that after he had felt like a boss for a week he wud be hanged.

Fine, sed Pa. I used to have a boss wen I was a kid that ought to have been hanged, Pa sed. I was five minits laid one day & he fined me a nickel.

Well, sed Ma, there is a butiful love story in this book. It tells how he was in love with a butiful gurl & he made sum verses for her & won her luv.

That is a old stunt with poets, sed Pa. Do you reemember how I made sum verses for you out in Wisconsin & made you fall in love with me.

I reemember those verses well, sed Ma. I married you in spite of them, & beekaus I knew you calm from a good famby.

You told me you thought they was divine verses, sed Pa. I didnt want to brake yure hart.

Ma sed. I have the first verse yet. I memmerised it, sed Ma. This is the way it went:

You are the fairest damsel in Eau Claire,

With luvly eyes & lots of raven hair, & I wud marry you & heer Love's calls

Even if you had calim from Chippewa Falls.

It doesn't sound vary well now, sumhow, sed Pa. Are you sure that is the way I rote it?

Sure, sed Ma. The evil that men do lives after them. Bobbie, sed Ma, wen you grow up never try to rote poetry to a gurl. She will keep it & wen she feels sad she will look at it & laff.

I wont never rote any poetry, I promised Ma.

You prubly will wen you git older, sed Pa, it is in yure blood, the blood of poets. You will meet sum fair yung maid & sum nite, out in a garden of roses, you will say poetry of yure own to her, sed Pa, & she will trembel with deelite. Wimmen luv the butiful, sed Pa, poetry, art, jewels, etc.

Yes, sed Ma, & she will marry you & heer Love's calls, even if she has calim from Chippewa Falls. Ha ha, sed Ma.

Then Pa got kind of red in the face & didnt say any moar to Ma & me.

The Cinque Ports

The Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports goes back to the Saxon period, when the five ports, Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney and Hastings constituted an-essential part of English defense against France. The warden was a highly important personage, who exercised civil, military and naval jurisdiction, being at once sheriff, custos rotulorum, lord lieutenant and admiral. Winchester and Rye in later days were added to the five towns, but the name remained Cinque Port as old. In the days of the first Edward these ports were bound to furnish fifty-seven ships, fully equipped and manned, at their own cost, for fifteen days, in consideration for which they were freed from certain taxes and granted special privileges.

Secretary Daniels On America At War

(Continued from Page 6)

coast. Still more, we have sent over 100 navy aviators to France, and are now preparing to establish two hospital units in England and one in France.

"Of course, I cannot say how many destroyers were sent, but there were enough to be effective, and more will go later. Sixty new destroyers for the American Navy are now under construction. The time allowed for their completion has been cut from the customary eighteen months to one year. We hope to have them on time within the shorter period."

"But I can say of our ships now on the other side that they are all manned by picked officers and men. Nobody was allowed to go on this expedition who had not had experience on destroyers, which is in these days the hardest and most exacting service in the navy. But it develops a wonderful breed of men. They are young, alert, ambitious. The Captain of a destroyer is generally a Lieutenant Commander, and it is a great thing for a youngster of that rank to be in command of his own ship. The best of them strive for it, and the other officers of the destroyer are of the same stamp and the personnel of the crew is a good match for them. It was because of the quality of these officers and men and because of the splendid construction and equipment of the ships themselves that they were able to surprise the English with the statement that they were ready to go to work immediately upon their arrival on the other side. The spirit of the men in this part of the navy had been greatly improved by the organizing of the destroyers into a flotilla of their own, and they had had the great inspiration of serving under Admiral Sims when he was in command of that flotilla, and later under Admiral Gleaves.

"You may or may not remember

that it was Sims who declared at a dinner in London about fifteen years ago that blood was thicker than water, and that, if war ever came, England could count upon America as an ally. Germany resented that officially through the diplomatic channels, and Sims was reprimanded. Of course he should have been reprimanded. I told him so myself not so very long ago, and then selected him to go to England and France before America entered the war. Even then I thought I could see the clouds and felt the need of getting in touch with the British and French Admiralties. Sims was the youngest Rear Admiral in the service. It was for that reason a violation of another tradition to select him, but he has been the right man in the right place, both from our point of view and that of our allies, which, after all, is the same point of view in everything we undertake.

"As to the fourth thing I mentioned, the coast patrol, that is as thorough as we can make it and is under the command of one of our ablest officers, Captain Henry B. Wilson, who is soon to be made an Admiral. In addition to the big naval vessels assigned to this patrol, there are small craft on guard, which will be steadily increased in number. These, together with the coast guard and lighthouse services, the Navy Department has taken over for the purpose of more efficient coast protection. There is not a harbor, not even a cove, between Brazil and Newfoundland that we do not know about. We have investigated many reports and rumors that the Germans had submarine bases on this coast, but none has been discovered.

"To do all this work has put a tremendous pressure on the officers and men of the navy. We need more of both, in spite of the recent big increases. By graduating three classes at Annapolis far ahead of their time we have gained 380 new officers, and the enlisted strength of the navy has increased from 53,000 to 120,928 since the beginning of the year. By the end of the year we must have 150,000

men, the limit fixed by the law as it stands today. I have no doubt about getting these men, thanks to the new plan of dividing the country into fourteen naval districts and the perfecting of the recruiting organization in each of those districts. One big factor in our favor is the greatly improved chance which the enlisted man now has to become an officer. I am now authorized by law to appoint 100 enlisted men to Annapolis every year, so the chance of the man who enters the navy as a sailor to become an Admiral is now much more than a pleasant fiction. Last year an appointee from ranks was the President of his class at the academy."

Dr. John Goddard
OpticianRefracting
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in
Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.
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COT IN OUR WINDOW.White
Enamelled
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Wire.
Mattress.PRICE
\$30.00

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Wood Preservative and Stain

Both Decorative and Preservative

As a decorative article "Timborite" produces a most artistic finish which does not obliterate the grain of the wood where a painted effect is not required.

As a protective material, wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

Tint cards and further particulars

From

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SHANGHAITake No Chances With Your Milk Supply!
Use a Safe Milk!

ST. CHARLES EVAPORATED CREAM

may be utilized for all purposes where ordinary cows' milk would be used. St. Charles Cream comes from healthy cows raised under expert supervision. It is just pure rich milk, evaporated and condensed.

Connell Bros. Company

Agents for China

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$617 1/2
Chartered	259 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6 1/4 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 800 S.
Yangtze	\$197 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 320 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 100
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 4 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 36 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Orkental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 6.80
Raub	\$2.45 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$111 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 84
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 68
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 54
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 78
Welshland Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
Ewo	Tls. 162 1/2
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 93
Laon-kung-mow	Tls. 64
Oriental	Tls. 70 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 43 S.
Kung Yik	Tls. 136
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 15 1/2
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butter Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$92 B.
Green Island	Tls. 6.90 B.
(Kangata)	Tls. 15 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 11s. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 13s.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	\$15 Sa.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$95 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$ B.
Weeks	Tls. 15
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 10.00 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.00 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 34 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 1 B.
Batu Anam	Tls. 1.20 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor	Tls. 1.20 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.00 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.00 Sa.
Domnion	Tls. 2.00 Sa.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Java Consolidated	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 27 1/2
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 27 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 7.80 Sa.
Kroewek	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 2 1/2
Permatas	Tls. 1 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Samagaga	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Seekee	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Senawang	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Shanghai-Kelang	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Shanghai-Malay	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Shanghai-Pahang	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Sungai Duri	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Tebong	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Uobri	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Ziangbe	Tls. 1.12 1/2
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shanghai Elec. and Ash	Tls. 72 B.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 20 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 30
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 80 Sa.
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 210 B.
Shanghai Waterworks	Tls. 210 B.

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Established 22 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
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cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 3, 1917.	
Money and Bullion	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 95 = Tls. 1.05 @ 72.5 = Mex. 1.45	
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.275
Bar Silver	1811
Copper Cash	1811
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/11 = Tls. 5.10	
exch. @ 72.5 = Mex. \$7.04	
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.05
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	408d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$	47.63
Consols	—
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 5/11 1/2
London Demand	5/11 1/2
India (nominal) T.T.	290 1/2
Paris	T.T. 542 1/2
Paris Demand	542 1/2
New York	T.T. 93 1/2
New York Demand	93 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 67 1/2
Japan	T.T. 54 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 22 1/2
Bank's Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 4/1
London	4 m-s. Docy. 4/1
London	6 m-s. Cds. 4/1 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 4/1 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 55 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 96 1/2
Customs House Exchange Rates For August	
Hk. Tls. 4.63 @ 3/10 1/2	11
" 1 @ 53 1/2 = Francs	5.94
" 1 No quotation Market	4.85
" 0.97 @ 92 1/2 Gold	\$1
" 1 @ 55 1/2 Yen	2.00
" 1 @ 15 Rupees	3.25
" 1 @ 480 Roubles	\$5.35
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex.	\$1.50
" Nominal.	—

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, August 3, 1917.	
Official	
Telephones Tls. 30.00	
Almas Tls. 10.00	
Chengs Tls. 2.60	
Java Consolidated Tls. 19.50	
Kamunting Tls. 6.00	
Kota Bahros Tls. 7.80	
Sua Manggis Tls. 5.75	
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.07 1/2	
Unofficial	
Hall and Holts \$15.00	
Oriental Cotton Tls. 43.00	
Ziangbees Tls. 5.00	
Sharebrokers' Association Transactions	
BUSINESS DONE	
Shanghai, August 3, 1917.	
Unofficial	
Telephones @ Tls. 30.00 cash	
Chengs @ Tls. 2.60 cash	
LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT	
The following telegraphic in-	
formation has been received by	
the general agent from the	
Sumatra director and manager of	
the Maatschappij tot Mij-	
boschen Landbouwexploitatie in	
Langkat:	
"The output of crude oil for	
August 1 was 17 tons."	

MAKE YOUR WILL
and
INSURE YOUR LIFE.

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to the
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Co., Ltd.**
10 Canton Road,
SHANGHAI.

British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for
the above company, are prepared
to grant policies against Fire on
Foreign and Native Risk at Current
Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

The twelfth annual general meeting of shareholders of The Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Ltd., was held at the head office of the company No. 24a, Kiangse Road, yesterday at 4.30 p.m.

There were present Mr. R. H. Parker, Chairman, Mr. A. J. Israel, Mr. J. R. Moodie and Mr. John Hays, Directors and Shareholders representing 16,790 shares.

The Chairman's speech was as follows:—"Gentlemen, there being a quorum present, I will ask the secretary to read the notice convening this meeting, also the auditors' report."

"As the statement of accounts and balance sheet have been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and take them as read."

"During the year under review new applications for assurance amounting to Tls. 5,491,551.50 were received against which policies for Tls. 5,143,511.50 were issued and applications for Tls. 347,980 were postponed or declined."

"The total insurance in force as at March 31, 1917, was Tls. 20,457,175.15."

"The total assets now amount to Tls. 4,585,092.53, being an increase over the preceding year of Tls. 631,445.63."

"The average rate of interest earned for the year is equivalent to 6.59% of the Assurance Fund, which is very satisfactory."

"The total income for the year from premiums, interest, rents and dividends amounted to Tls. 1,371,551.97 after deducting income tax."

"Payments to policy holders and beneficiaries during the year amounted to Tls. 675,897.78, making a total of Tls. 2,751,867.26 paid out under these headings since the company's inception."

"As will be seen from the accounts ample provision has been made to cover depreciation in sterling securities."

"Considering the general depression throughout the East, where we have established our business, the

record of the year is one to be proud of, and we wish to take this opportunity of again thanking the agency managers and the general staff for their loyal assistance in obtaining these results."

"Your directors wish to record their deep regret at the death of Mr. Francis Ellis which occurred recently. Mr. Ellis served the company as a director for some time and we much regret losing his services."

"Mr. John Hays has been invited to fill the vacancy on the board and his appointment requires confirmation at this meeting."

"Your directors have decided to close the current year on December 31, 1917, instead of March 31, 1918, as it will save considerable work in rendering accounts to the different Governments to whom we report yearly. Our financial year will close in future on December 31."

"That is all I have to say, except that the first three months of this year shows an increase in new business over the first three months of the year under review, and everything points to a very satisfactory year."

"If there are any questions, I will be glad to answer them to the best of my ability." No questions were asked and the following resolutions were then proposed and passed:—

Proposed by Mr. R. H. Parker and seconded by Mr. J. R. Moodie that the statement of accounts and balance sheet for the year ending March 31, be passed.

Proposed by Mr. R. H. Parker and seconded by Mr. J. R. Moodie that the financial year of the company be altered so as to terminate in future on December 31, instead of March 31.

Proposed by Mr. R. H. Parker and seconded by Mr. J. R. Moodie that the appointment of Mr. John Hays be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. A. J. Israel and seconded by Mr. J. R. Moodie that Mr. E. T. Byrne be re-elected as a director.

Proposed by Mr. A. J. Israel and seconded by Mr. John Hays that Messrs. Mortimer Reid and Slee be re-elected auditors.

Shanghai Piece Goods

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. write as follows in their weekly market report:—

Local Market.—If an analysis of the present position were possible, it would probably be found that a number of people who are not ordinarily looked upon as piece goods handlers, are holding stocks they have acquired as a speculation, regarding the statistical situation as an exceptionally favorable one; there can be no doubt that it is, but a danger lurks, that everybody will want to unload at the same time, in which case, what now looks like a golden dream may be dissipated by a rude awakening! The experienced trader only, can judge of the right time and season for this or that particular cloth and what quantities the market can assimilate. What we now find is, the importers have very largely sold their supplies and have received payment for them, but their godowns are stocked up with the goods which are not going into consumption. Towards the end of this month the Autumn demand should develop and if selling can be regulated all may be well, should there be a scamper to sell however, or the Banks who are financing the native hold ups, begin to press their clients for payment, an unfortunate debacle would result; good for the consumer, but disastrous to the trade. At the close the market does not appear to be quite so strong as it was; the country is unsettled politically and there are many who foresee trouble ahead; a dangerous movement is on foot in Canton, where the members of the broken up Parliament are gathering by invitation of a disgruntled party of politicians, who threaten the Peking officials with serious opposition and are attempting to set up a government in the south. The Vice-President is now in the Capital endeavoring to persuade the President to withdraw his resignation. We are glad to learn that the rumored disaster to the "Teucer" turns out to be unfounded, and the second ship of Holt's line referred to in our last, was not bound for the East.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, August 1.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar silver spot, 40 1/4 d. Chiefly continental demand, Steady.
Previous Quotation, London, July 31:—
Bar silver spot, 39 3/4 d. Small supplies, Steady.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, July 18 and 19.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber Auction this week:—

per picul.

Sheet:

Smoked Fine Ribbed... @ 128/125

Smoked Good Ribbed... 125/110

Smoked Fine Plain... 117/118

Smoked Good Plain... 112/104

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed... 115/113

Unsmoked Good Ribbed... 105

Unsmoked Fine Plain... 112

Unsmoked Good Plain... 86/64

Crepe:

Fine Pale Thin... 132/128

Good Pale Thin... 127/115

Good Pale Blanket... 118/115

Good Brown Blanket... 112/108

Fine Brown... 107/95

Good Dark... 99/84

Barky... 86/64

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed... 90/55

Loose... 83/75

Sheet:

Cupwashing... 105/95

Catalogued for sale Pels. 12,407 (about 739 tons).

Sold Pels. 7,361 (about 438 tons).

Other auction started yesterday rather weak, and a general decline in prices is to be recorded. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet realised from 123 to 125, and Fine Pale Crepe from 131 to 128. Little interest was shown in Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe, many lots of which had to be withdrawn on account of high limits. There was a fair demand for Plain Smoked Sheet, which were readily taken up at above prices. Only few lots of Unsmoked Sheet were on offer, and buyers did not appear to be interested in anything but fine lots. Medium and lower Crepes met with good competition at the lower level, and Scrap was also in demand. In the afternoon 132 was paid for one big lot of Fine Pale Crepe, whereas prices for other qualities remained unchanged.

The interest slackened off considerably at the continuation of the sale this morning. Fine Pale Crepe reached 130 only, and the average price for Fine Ribbed Sheet was 125. Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet suffered a severe decline, and for low grades of Crepe offers could hardly be obtained.

(Meyer & Measor.)

Rubber Outputs

	June	July
Alma	29,500	30,000
Amherst	2,023	—
Anglo-Dutch	66,000	—
Anglo-Java	122,000	—
Ayer Tawah	29,050	—
Batu Anam	20,000	—
Bukit Toh Alang	15,980	14,434
Bute	14,615	—
Chempedak	11,423	12,083
Chemor	18,711	—
Cheng	14,993	—
Consolidated	43,614	—
Domnion	42,592	—
Gula Kalumpung	110,816	102,000
Shipped to London	97,456	4,480
Cocoonuts	285,000	317,000
Rainfall (inches)	1	3 1/2
Java Consolidated	59,000	—
Kamunting	17,875	—
Kapala	7,520	7,628
Kapayang	12,251	—
Karan	9,949	—
Kota Bahros	44,819	45,725
Kroewek	29,000	—
Langkat	58,753	—
Padang	26,800	—
Permatas	4,729	—
Pengkalan	12,751	12,723
Repah	12,000	11,000
Samagaga	16,400	17,645
Senambu	12,863	—
See Kee	8,475	—
Senawang	30,145	31,541
Shanghai-Malay	19,794	—
Shanghai-Kelang	12,372	12,760
Shanghai-Kelantan	12,000	—
Shanghai-Seremban	11,000	12,311
Shanghai-Pahang	16,329	—
Shanghai-Sumatra	53,510	53,390
Sua Manggis	20,000	—
Sungai	8,157	—
Sungei Duri	17,460	—
Taipang	13,000	—
Tanah Merah	28,000	—
Tebong	69,000	75,000
Uobri	5,339	5,241
Ziangbe	47,500	—

Yesterday's Silk Market

Kind	Chop and Grade	Price
New Style	Gold Dollar	E/2...\$775
Fountain	E/2	745
Five Lions/Leopard	775	
Steam Fil	Sunshine, E. 1. Open	900
Sunrise	E. 1. Open	900

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegram from their Singapore agents, dated August 1.

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$131 per picul equivalent to 2s. 9 1/4 d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—\$130 per picul equivalent to 2s. 10 1/4 d. in London.

Demand is good, market steady, closed firm, offered 715 tons, sold 490 tons.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
London, August 1.—Tenders for Indian Council and Deferred transfers were:—

Tenders for Bills:

Highest price, 1s. 4 1/2 d.

Tenders at 1s. 4 1/2 d.

Receive, 44%.

Tenders for Transfers:

Highest price, 1s. 4 1/4 d.

Tenders at 1s. 4 1/4 d.

Receive, 44%.

Deferred Transfers:

Highest price, 1s. 4 1/2 d.

Tenders at 1s. 4 1/2 d.

Receive, 44%.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 12,000,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 9,000,000.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong Road and North Seehuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Two Performances Nightly
7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday
3 p.m.

Tonight

The Sensational Serial Picture
"THE FANATIC"
Starring the Celebrated Artist
EDWIN STEVENS

Tonight Showing

Episodes 7 and 8 in 4 Parts entitled:
"DROPS OF BLOOD"
"THE TIME-CLOCK BOMB"

Showing also the Funniest
Comedies:—
"WHEN LIZZIE WENT TO SEA"
"THE PROFESSIONAL AMATEUR"
"THE SUBSTITUTE"

Showing on Monday, 6th August
Original Italian War Pictures.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, August 1.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 5 1/4 d. paid.

October to December: 2s. 6 1/4 d. paid.
Tendency of market: Dull.
Previous Quotation, London, July 31:—
Spot: 2s. 5 1/4 d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 6 1/4 d. paid.
Tendency of market: Very dull.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for August 4th and 5th.

TONIGHT

"THE HEART OF A GAVROCHE"

(Street Arab)
A very interesting Pathe's Drama, by C. Morlhon. Featuring
Madame Leontine Massard.
IN THREE PARTS.

"The New Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford"
Showing 6th Episode, entitled:

"DETECTIVE BLACKIE"

Two Parts.
Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
depicting all the principal events.

MATINEE, Sunday at 3 p.m.

Showing the Final Episode of

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

Also 1st and 2nd Episodes of

"LIBERTY"

Four Reels

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing on

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

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Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above agencies and branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMER, Manager.

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Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00

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Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique Societe Anonyme

Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 3 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd. Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyon and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000 Silver 15,500,000

..... \$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman. Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. F. C. Butcher, Esq. A. H. Compton, Esq. G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. C. S. Gubbay, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq. Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,900,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyon: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayevsk, Vladivostok, Hallar, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JESSELSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tels and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. F. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

Branches:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up 36,000,000

Reserve Fund 21,300,000

London Bankers: Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dairen, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Peking, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. \$5,500,000.00

Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00

U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York National City Bank Building.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Maoris, (Cristobal C.Z.) Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—Gulden 9,255,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermaasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Teling-Tinget, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNEBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund H\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund...H\$ 30,000

Head Office: No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 525,500

Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers: Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch: EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of April 1, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kumping Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH: No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..Yen 18,750,000

Reserve Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kurume, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kure, Kure, Honfuku, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers: NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General: Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KAWAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).

Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

中孚銀行

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital \$2,000,000.00

Paid up Capital \$1

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 6	4.30	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	5.00	New York	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Panama maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
18	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
21	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
21	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
28	5.30	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 4	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	4.30	Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	5.00	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	3.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	4.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
14	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	10.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	11.30	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 5	..	S'pore, & Bangkok via ports	Wienia	Dan.	E.A. Co.
17	9.30	London via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 4	3.30	Ningpo and Pootoo	Kiangtse	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	A.M.	S'pore, Hongkong & Canton	Kwailish	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	noon	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	A.M.	Pootoo	Pootoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
6	3.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
6	1.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
7	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B.S.
8	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shikang	Br.	B.S.
9	7.15	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
11	5.00	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	..	Hongkong	Chikugo maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
25	..	Manila & Hongkong	Endador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
26	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 4	1.15	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
4	10.30	S'pore, Dairen & Tsingtao	Shuntien	Br.	B.S.
5	noon	Haichow, Yochow	Tamsui	Br.	B.S.
5	noon	Antung & Newchwang	Kwailish	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	A.M.	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
6	2.30	Haichow and Yochow	Holchow	Br.	B.S.
7	noon	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
7	D.L.	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
7	1.00	Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
7	1.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Yingchow	Br.	B.S.
9	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B.S.
13	4.30	Tsingtao and Dairen	Sakakimaru	Jap.	S.M.R.
15	..	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 4	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
4	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.S.
4	M.N.	do	Kiangtse	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
4	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.S.
4	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
4	M.N.	do	Tachangmaru	Jap.	N.K.K.
7	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
7	M.N.	do	Loongwa	Br.	J.M. & Co.
7	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.S.
8	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.S.
8	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	M.N.	do	Luchow	Br.	J.M. & Co.
8	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	M.N.	do	Taite maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
10	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
10	M.N.	do	Lueyi	Br.	B.S.
11	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2886	Br.	B.S.	GNW
3	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2151	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.	GNW
3	Hongkong	Sardinia	6574	Br.	P.O.	NSW
3	Hankow	Wuchang	1759	Br.	B.S.	GNW
3	Hankow & Canton	Tafoo maru	1766	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
3	Swatow	Kwailish	219	Br.	B.S.	WTW
3	Newchwang	Toonan	1073	Br.	B.S.	WTW
3	Hankow	Kiangtse	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
3	Hankow	Kiangtse	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 3	Japan	Ishin maru	841	Jap.	S.M.R.
3	Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Simbrek	1150	Rus.	R.V.F.
3	Tientsin	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
3	Wushow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
3	Hongkong & Canton	Kwantab	1586	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
3	Tsingtao and Dairen	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S.M.R.
3	Hankow etc.	Tuckow	3770	Br.	J.M. & Co.
3	Hankow etc.	Singyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
3	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B.S.
3	Hankow etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2886	Br.	B.S.
3	Ningpo and Pootoo	Hsin Ninghsiao	2151	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, August 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtse, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Cos. Str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootoo N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, August 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Cos. Str. Tachang M. Capt. H. Yamashita will be despatched from Pootoo N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Aug. 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO and POOTOO.—The Str. Kiangtse Capt. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtsh, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Poochi, Captain J. Mackie, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, August 5, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 6, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shikang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Aug. 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtse-poo wharf on August 14, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru Capt. T. Kamiashi will be despatched from the Co's pootoo wharf on August 17, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's Pootoo wharf on Aug. 4, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAUWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwailish, Capt. F. McGarity, will leave on Sunday, August 5, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAUWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. M. Intsch, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 7, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAUWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 9, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtse-poo wharf on Aug. 16 at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

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"KEELUNG MARU" .. (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, July 31 Aug. 4

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau ar. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" .. (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito, Aug. 14 16

For Fochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave.

"KEELUNG MARU" .. (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Aug. 15, 17

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and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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ATSUTA MARU	12,000		AUG. 17
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SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe.	AUG. 28, 1917
SHIDZUKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma.	SEPT. 17
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)			
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OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida.	AUG. 11
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui.	AUG. 14
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara.	AUG. 18
Kobe to Seattle.			
TAIHEI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu.	AUG. 3
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)			
KWANGU MARU	5,500	Capt. S. Saito.	AUG. 9
BARUGO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi.	AUG. 16
FOR JAPAN.			
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada.	AUG. 6
IYO MARU	12,500		AUG. 8
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New-laid eggs, \$1 for 2½ dozens for table.
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GERMANS AROUSED FOR FEAR POLITICS MAY DIVIDE ARMY

Propaganda On The Battle
Fronts For So-Called Hindenburg
Peace Brings A Counter
Attack From The Socialists

WILL ASK THE CHANCELLOR
TO MAKE AN EXPLANATION

Possibility Of Hostile Camps
Among Soldiers Regarded As
A Fatal Development Con-
cerning Nation's Leadership

By Cyril Brown

Stockholm, June 24.—Pan-German propaganda under the misnomer of Field Marshal Hindenburg's name for a so-called German or Hindenburg peace has been systematically carried on at the battle fronts to such an extent that many Germans are becoming aroused over the gravity of carrying politics into the army, and among the uncomfortable questions which the Chancellor will have to answer at the next meeting of the Reichstag is the following by the Socialist member from Cologne:

"At a battery on the west front, which can be named, the non-commissioned officer called the cannoniers together in order to read them an annexationist article in the Cologne People's Gazette and attempted to induce the men to sign a printed declaration in favor of the so-called Hindenburg peace. What does the Chancellor intend doing about such a misuse of military power?"

Threatens To Divide Army
If this were an isolated case it would not receive any attention, but the determined Pan-German propaganda throughout the army, which naturally has induced the Socialist counter propaganda, threatens in time radically to divide the army into two politically hostile camps, an undesirable and almost fatal development, calculated to cause the utmost concern to the highest leadership, which is sedulously and ostentatiously keeping out of politics and from committing itself at this time to any brand of peace.

Among other independent organs the Morgenpost solemnly warns the army of the danger of a party politics. It says:

"Numerous developments of a not gratifying nature latterly make it the duty of the independent press to declare with all emphasis that a grave and dangerous nuisance is being committed by dragging politics into the army. The army is the most visible manifestation of national unity which ought to stand above all parties and classes, and he who undermines it sins against national unity, which we so bitterly need in this world war and which has enabled us to survive it so far."

Intimates They Are Traitors

The Morgenpost sees particular danger in bringing the working classes in sharp antithesis with the army, deprecates the manner which the "extreme conservative press makes the whole body of workers responsible for the sins of a single labor leader or Socialist paper and brands them as enemies of the Fatherland if not actually as traitors."

"The working classes," the paper continues, "form the bulk of our armies. These colossal masses of workers have fought so unconditionally in the best national sense for the maintenance of the Fatherland that now to cast aspersions on their ideal motives is equivalent to separating them from our national unity by force."

"Only a complete keeping away of the army and highest leadership from any sort of politics can preserve, unweakened, the support of the working classes in this war, which is essential to victory. Those, therefore, who desire a German peace must with all energy protest against politics being carried into the army, which must be nothing but the instrument of national policy standing above all parties."

In regard to the question of peace Prof. Ferdinand Tönnies of the University of Kiel, famous as a political economist, and who almost alone had the courage publicly to maintain that England could not be starved out by submarines, declares in an interview:

"There is not a vestige of peace in sight. In my opinion, the war will continue indefinitely. I am an out-and-out pessimist. I fear nothing good, nothing worth while will come out of the Stockholm conference. 'You must bear in mind that it would be an unheard-of self-conquest on the part of the German nation if it subscribed to the peace formula of no annexations and no indemnities. Hence it is Germany that sits with the trump in its hands. 'I also can assure you a strong public opinion exists in Germany against a premature peace, not only among the upper classes, who after all are suffering most under the war, but also even among the large circles of the working classes.'"

Elaborating his theory of a chronic state of war with no end in sight, Prof. Tönnies said:

"But that does not mean that the war will be continued with the same intensity as at present. Who should not one reach a state of affairs where

one will have, if not a separate peace, at least an armistice, after the present example of Germany and Russia, in which connection I believe Russia needs absolute peace in order to consolidate itself and gain internal strength."

Whole Situation Uncertain

"And it must lie in Germany's interest to have a well ordered state for a neighbor rather than an anarchistic state. The whole situation, however, is so uncertain that one can only hope as long as there is a possibility." But peace talk alone is not occupying the people and public men of Germany. They still are discussing the food situation, which more than ever before means food shortage.

One of the most illuminating discussions of this question is offered in the Berlin Tageblatt by Dr. Paul Michaelis, who says that "half-way measures have increased the difficulties in connection with the food supply in large cities, and the population of Greater Berlin once more sees food promises fading away."

Calling attention to conditions in April when "it looked as if the metropolitan populations could face the critical weeks until the next harvest with certain calmness," he adds: "After two months I must regretfully state that the large cities in more than one respect have been disappointed."

Don't Want Empty Promises

Their worst experience, he says, has been with potatoes, and he calls for a potato census at the right time as well as efficient measures for prompt confiscation of the supply in producing communities.

"The Reichstag meeting of July 5," he continues, "will have a brief opportunity of showing it has the welfare of the German nation really at heart. We hope it will be impossible for the nation again to be fed with empty promises. The times are too earnest to hush up the mistakes of our supply system with polite deception."

Prof. Michaelis also calls attention to the shortage in fruits and accuses the producers of withholding the crops from the public because of dissatisfaction with and prices fixed by the Government, and of selling the fruit clandestinely for better prices. He concludes:

"This certainly is not a matter for indifference. We must today particularly bear in mind that meat rationing has been reduced by the middle of August at the latest. One must see and vegetables as a vital necessity. If fruits and vegetable raisers are getting around price regulations, so too can the later producers of bread-stuffs. Then chaos would reign."

Germany To Seize Crops

Amsterdam, June 24.—The German Federal Council, according to a despatch from Berlin today, has decreed that during the coming harvest year not only bread grain but barley, oats, peas, beans, buckwheat and millet will be requisitioned in their entirety for control and distribution by the Imperial Grain Bureau.

Orders have been issued at Berlin to begin a giant card catalogue, in which all grains on the stalk, potatoes still in the ground, fruit on the trees and other products will be entered together with details of acreage and the amount of food and fodder the farmer is entitled to retain for all purposes. This will be followed by regular reports through all stages of growth, harvest and delivery through the hands of the wholesaler, the miller and the retailer to the ultimate consumer.

The military authorities in various parts of Germany publish orders that all brochures and leaflets in which questions of public interest are discussed must be reported to the military authorities before publication or distribution.

The measure, which appears to be general throughout the country, was described by the progressive member of the Reichstag, Herr Hausmann, in a speech in the Württemberg Diet Friday as a complete innovation in the press law, based upon military might. He called attention to the immense sums of money being spent by Pan-Germans in brochures, newspaper agitation and the purchase of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger. He asked who was furnishing the funds.

Herr Hausmann said he believed the new military censorship possibly might be applied to curbing the existing above all parties."

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU "DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH "UP"

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAO		
STATIONS	Local	Fast
Shanghai North.....dep.		7.40
Jiashili.....dep.		8.01
Sicowu.....dep.		8.10
Lungchow Junction.....dep.		8.28
Shanghai South.....dep.		8.00
Lungchow Junction.....dep.		8.23
Szechwan.....dep.		9.18
Kashai.....dep.		10.03
Kanling.....dep.	7.20	10.36
Yai Tai.....dep.	8.06	11.14
Chang Ai.....dep.	9.00	11.49
Singchow.....dep.	10.32	12.63
Zai Lou.....arr.	11.00	13.09

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 6	4 30	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	6 00	New York	Toyoko maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	11	Tacoma & Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	11	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
13	11	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
21	11	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
28	5 30	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 4	1 30	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	4 30	Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	1 30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	5 00	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	5 30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	4 30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	11	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	8 30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	10 00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	11 30	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 5	11	S'pore, Bangkok via ports	Wienia	Dan.	E.A. Co.
17	9 00	London via ports	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	11	Liverpool via ports	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 4	3 30	Ningpo and Pootoo	Kiangtse	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	4 30	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kwangshai	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
7	1 30	Swatow & Hongkong	Tsingshi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
9	5 00	Swatow	Hsin Peking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
9	5 30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	4 30	Hongkong & Canton	Chenau	Br.	B. & S.
13	11	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
14	8 30	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
16	10 00	Swatow & Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	11 30	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
20	11	Manila & Hongkong	Canador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
22	11	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 4	1 30	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
4	1 30	Wuchang, Pootoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
5	4 30	London via ports	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
5	4 30	London via ports	Kwelin	Br.	B. & S.
7	1 30	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
7	1 30	Swatow & Hongkong	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
7	1 30	Swatow & Hongkong	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
7	1 30	Swatow & Hongkong	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
7	1 30	Swatow & Hongkong	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
9	5 00	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
11	4 30	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Sakakima	Jap.	S.M.R.
13	11	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Kokoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 4	1 30	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
5	4 30	London via ports	Kwelin	Br.	B. & S.
7	1 30	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
7	1 30	Swatow & Hongkong	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
7	1 30	Swatow & Hongkong	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
7	1 30	Swatow & Hongkong	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
7	1 30	Swatow & Hongkong	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
9	5 00	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
11	4 30	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Sakakima	Jap.	S.M.R.
13	11	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Kokoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Barth
Aug 3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2878	Br.	B. & S.	GNW
3	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	NSW
3	Hongkong	Sardinia	6574	Br.	P. & O.	NSW
3	Hankow	Wuchang	1738	Br.	B. & S.	GNW
3	Hankow	Taiwan maru	1766	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDW
3	Swatow	Loongwa	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
3	Swatow	Kwelin	1073	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
3	Newchwang	Toonan	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
3	Hankow	Kiangtse	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 3	Japan	Tsushima maru	941	Jap.	S.M.R.
3	Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Sibirsk	1158	Rus.	K.V.F.
3	Tientsin	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
3	Wenshow via Ningpo	Kwangshai	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
3	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanhsai	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
3	Tientsin and Dairen	Sakaki maru	2770	Br.	J.M. & Co.
3	Hankow etc.	Tuckwa	2770	Br.	J.M. & Co.
3	Hankow etc.	Sanyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
3	do	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2878	Br.	B. & S.
3	Ningpo and Pootoo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, August 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtse, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday, August 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taifu Maru Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootoo N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, August 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang M. Capt. H. Yamashita will be despatched from Pootoo N.K.K. wharf on Monday, August 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwa, tons 3,925 Capt. Findelson will leave on Tuesday, August 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt. Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, August 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Foyang, Capt. Carnaghan will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, August 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO and POOTOO.—The Str. Kiangtse Capt. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwangshai, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Poochi, Captain J. Mackie, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, August 5, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 6, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, August 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shikang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, August 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on August 14, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TAKAO (FORMOSA).—The Steamer Keelung Maru Capt. T. Kamiashi will be despatched from the Co's pootoo wharf on August 17, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's Pootoo wharf on Aug. 4, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, August 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwelin, Capt. F. McGarity, will leave on Sunday, August 5, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 7, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, August 9, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kokoku Maru, Capt. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on Aug. 16 at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Panama Maru Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 11, at 4 p.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fochow Road.

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S.S. "Ecuador"	Aug. 25, 1917
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Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

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"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. T. Nemoto, Aug. 20, 21	arr. leave.
* Will not call at Nagasaki.	
** Will not call at Moji.	

"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Aug. 13, 14	arr. leave.
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CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen	arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, July 31 Aug. 4	arr. leave.
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"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito, Aug. 14, 16	arr. leave.
For Fochow, Keelung and Takao	arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Aug. 15, 17	arr. leave.

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

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Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru Capt. T. Nemoto, will be despatched from on Aug. 21 at 4 p.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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"TENYO MARU"	22,000	Aug. 18	1917
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	Sept. 10	"
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IYO MARU	12,500	Sept. 10

FOR HONKONG.
SADO MARU 12,500 Aug. 11

AMERICAN LINE	Tons	Aug. 17
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Aug. 6
SADO MARU	12,500	Aug. 20, 1917
SHIMIZU MARU	12,500	Sept. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE	Tons	Aug. 17
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Aug. 4
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Aug. 7
OMI MARU	7,000	Aug. 11
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Aug. 14
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Aug. 18

KOREA TO SHANGHAI	Tons	Aug. 17
TAKA MARU	12,500	Aug. 3
SHANGHAI, KOREA AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji)	Tons	Aug. 17
KWANG MARU	5,500	Aug. 9
YAMAGATA MARU	7,000	Aug. 16

FOR JAPAN.
YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Terada, Aug. 6
IYO MARU 12,500 Aug. 8

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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)
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NIKKO MARU 10,000 Oct. 16

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GERMANS AROUSED FOR FEAR POLITICS MAY DIVIDE ARMY

Propaganda On The Battle Fronts For So-Called Hindenburg Peace Brings A Counter Attack From The Socialists

WILL ASK THE CHANCELLOR TO MAKE AN EXPLANATION

Possibility Of Hostile Camps Among Soldiers Regarded As A Fatal Development Concerning Nation's Leadership

By Cyril Brown

Stockholm, June 24.—Pan-German propaganda under the misnomer of Field Marshal Hindenburg's name for a so-called German or Hindenburg peace has been systematically carried on at the battle fronts to such an extent that many Germans are becoming aroused over the gravity of carrying politics into the army, and among the uncomfortable questions which the Chancellor will have to answer at the next meeting of the Reichstag is the following by the Socialist member from Cologne: "At a battery on the west front, which can be named, the non-commissioned officer called the cannoniers together in order to read them an annexationist article in the Cologne People's Gazette and attempted to induce the men to sign a printed declaration in favor of the so-called Hindenburg peace. What does the Chancellor intend doing about such a misuse of military power?"

Threatens To Divide Army
If this were an isolated case it would not receive any attention, but the determined Pan-German propaganda throughout the army, which naturally has induced the Socialist counter propaganda, threatens in time radically to divide the army into two politically hostile camps, an undesirable and almost fatal development, calculated to cause the utmost concern to the highest leadership, which is sedulously and ostentatiously keeping out of politics and from committing itself at this time to any brand of peace.

Among other independent organs the Morgenpost solemnly sharply against infecting the army with party politics. It says: "Numerous developments of a not gratifying nature latterly make it the duty of the independent press to declare with all emphasis that a grave and dangerous nuisance is being committed by dragging politics into the army. The army is the most visible manifestation of national unity which ought to stand above all parties and classes, and he who undermines it sins against national unity, which we so bitterly need in this world war and which has enabled us to survive it so far."

Intimates They Are Traitors
The Morgenpost sees particular danger in bringing the working classes in sharp antithesis with the army, deprecates the manner which the "extreme conservative press makes the whole body of workers responsible for the sins of a single labor leader or Socialist paper and brands them as enemies of the Fatherland if not actually as traitors."

"The working classes," the paper continues, "form the bulk of our armies. These colossal masses of workers have fought so unconditionally in the best national sense for the maintenance of the Fatherland that now to cast aspersions on their ideal motives is equivalent to separating them from our national unity by force."

"Only a complete keeping away of the army and highest leadership from any sort of politics can preserve, unweakened, the support of the working classes in this war, which is essential to victory. Those, therefore, who desire a German peace must with all energy protest against politics being carried into the army, which must be nothing but the instrument of national policy standing above all parties."

In regard to the question of peace Prof. Ferdinand Tönnies of the University of Kiel, famous as a political economist, and who almost alone had the courage publicly to maintain that England could not be starved out by submarines, declares in an interview: "There is not a vestige of peace in sight. In my opinion, the war will continue indefinitely. I am an out-and-out pessimist. I fear nothing good, nothing worth while will come out of the Stockholm conference."

"You must bear in mind that it would be an unheard-of self-conquest on the part of the German nation if it subscribed to the peace formula of no annexations and no indemnities. Hence it is Germany that sits with the trumps in its hands. I also can assure you a strong public opinion exists in Germany against a premature peace, not only among the upper classes, who after all are suffering most under the war, but also even among the large circles of the working classes."

Elaborating his theory of a chronic state of war with no end in sight, Prof. Tönnies said: "But that does not mean that the war will be continued with the same intensity as at present. Why should not one reach a state of affairs where

one will have, if not a separate peace, at least an armistice, after the present example of Germany and Russia, in which connection I believe Russia needs absolute peace in order to consolidate itself and gain internal strength."

Whole Situation Uncertain
"And it must lie in Germany's interest to have a well ordered state for a neighbor rather than an anarchistic state. The whole situation, however, is so uncertain that one can only hope as long as there is a possibility."

But peace talk alone is not occupying the people and public men of Germany. They still are discussing the food situation, which more than ever before means food shortage.

One of the most illuminating discussions of this question is offered in the Berlin Tageblatt by Dr. Paul Michaelis, who says that "half-way measures have increased the difficulties in connection with the food supply in large cities, and the population of Greater Berlin once more sees fond promises fading away."

Calling attention to conditions in April when "it looked as if the metropolitan populations could face the critical weeks until the next harvest with certain calmness," he adds: "After two months I must regretfully state that the large cities in more than one respect have been disappointed."

Don't Want Empty Promises
Their worst experience, he says, has been with potatoes, and he calls for a potato census at the right time as well as efficient measures for prompt confiscation of the supply in producing communities.

"The Reichstag meeting of July 5," he continues, "will have a brief opportunity of showing it has the welfare of the German nation really at heart. We hope it will be impossible for the nation again to be fed with empty promises. The times are too earnest to hush up the mistakes of our supply system with polite deception."

Prof. Michaelis also calls attention to the shortage in fruits and accuses the producers of withholding the crops from the public because of dissatisfaction with the prices fixed by the Government, and of selling the fruit clandestinely for better prices. He concludes: "This certainly is not a matter for indifference. We must today particularly bear in mind that meat rationing must be reduced by the middle of August at the latest. One must regard the situation as a vital necessity."

If fruits and vegetables are withheld around price regulations, so too can the later producers of breadstuffs. Then chaos would reign."

Germany To Seize Crops
Amsterdam, June 24.—The German Federal Council, according to a despatch from Berlin today, has decreed that during the coming harvest year not only bread grain but barley, oats, peas, beans, buckwheat and millet will be requisitioned in their entirety for control and distribution by the Imperial Grain Bureau.

Orders have been issued at Berlin to begin a giant card catalogue, in which all grains on the stalk, potatoes still in the ground, fruit on the trees and other products will be entered together with details of acreage and the amount of food and fodder the farmer is entitled to retain for all purposes. This will be followed by regular reports through all stages of growth, harvest and delivery through the hands of the wholesaler, the miller and the retailer to the ultimate consumer.

The military authorities in various parts of Germany publish orders that all brochures and leaflets in which questions of public interest are discussed must be reported to the military authorities before publication or distribution.

The measure, which appears to be general throughout the country, was described by the progressive member of the Reichstag, Herr Hausmann, in a speech in the Württemberg Diet Friday as a complete innovation in the press law, based upon military necessity. He called attention to the immense sums of money being spent by Pan-Germans in brochures, newspaper agitation and the purchase of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger. He asked Herr Hausmann said he believed the new military censorship possibly might be applied to curbing the existing above all parties."

In regard to the question of peace Prof. Ferdinand Tönnies of the University of Kiel, famous as a political economist, and who almost alone had the courage publicly to maintain that England could not be starved out by submarines, declares in an interview: "There is not a vestige of peace in sight. In my opinion, the war will continue indefinitely. I am an out-and-out pessimist. I fear nothing good, nothing worth while will come out of the Stockholm conference."

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Don't Want Empty Promises
Their worst experience, he says, has been with potatoes, and he calls for a potato census at the right time as well as efficient measures for prompt confiscation of the supply in producing communities.

"The Reichstag meeting of July 5," he continues, "will have a brief opportunity of showing it has the welfare of the German nation really at heart. We hope it will be impossible for the nation again to be fed with empty promises. The times are too earnest to hush up the mistakes of our supply system with polite deception."

Prof. Michaelis also calls attention to the shortage in fruits and accuses the producers of withholding the crops from the public because of dissatisfaction with the prices fixed by the Government, and of selling the fruit clandestinely for better prices. He concludes: "This certainly is not a matter for indifference. We must today particularly bear in mind that meat rationing must be reduced by the middle of August at the latest. One must regard the situation as a vital necessity."

If fruits and vegetables are withheld around price regulations, so too can the later producers of breadstuffs. Then chaos would reign."

Germany To Seize Crops
Amsterdam, June 24.—The German Federal Council, according to a despatch from Berlin today, has decreed that during the coming harvest year not only bread grain but barley, oats, peas, beans, buckwheat and millet will be requisitioned in their entirety for control and distribution by the Imperial Grain Bureau.

Orders have been issued at Berlin to begin a giant card catalogue, in which all grains on the stalk, potatoes still in the ground, fruit on the trees and other products will be entered together with details of acreage and the amount of food and fodder the farmer is entitled to retain for all purposes. This will be followed by regular reports through all stages of growth, harvest and delivery through the hands of the wholesaler, the miller and the retailer to the ultimate consumer.

The military authorities in various parts of Germany publish orders that all brochures and leaflets in which questions of public interest are discussed must be reported to the military authorities before publication or distribution.

The measure, which appears to be general throughout the country, was described by the progressive member of the Reichstag, Herr Hausmann, in a speech in the Württemberg Diet Friday as a complete innovation in the press law, based upon military necessity. He called attention to the immense sums of money being spent by Pan-Germans in brochures, newspaper agitation and the purchase of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger. He asked Herr Hausmann said he believed the new military censorship possibly might be applied to curbing the existing above all parties."

In regard to the question of peace Prof. Ferdinand Tönnies of the University of Kiel, famous as a political economist, and who almost alone had the courage publicly to maintain that England could not be starved out by submarines, declares in an interview: "There is not a vestige of peace in sight. In my opinion, the war will continue indefinitely. I am an out-and-out pessimist. I fear nothing good, nothing worth while will come out of the Stockholm conference."

"You must bear in mind that it would be an unheard-of self-conquest on the part of the German nation if it subscribed to the peace formula of no annexations and no indemnities. Hence it is Germany that sits with the trumps in its hands. I also can assure you a strong public opinion exists in Germany against a premature peace, not only among the upper classes, who after all are suffering most under the war, but also even among the large circles of the working classes."

Elaborating his theory of a chronic state of war with no end in sight, Prof. Tönnies said: "But that does not mean that the war will be continued with the same intensity as at present. Why should not one reach a state of affairs where

Italian Designs Ship Torpedoes Won't Sink

Rome, June 28.—Umberto Pugliere, a naval engineer, has designed a new type of unsinkable cargo boat which has been accepted by the Italian Ministry of Marine.

The Revista Marittima, describing the ship, says the vessel has a displacement of 10,300 tons and can carry 5,800 tons of cargo. It has a double skin, the space between the inner and the outer hulls being filled with coal and other material which is intended to protect the ship from mine or torpedoes.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	May 18
Kaga Maru	May 18
Mishima Maru	July 9
Tsuyama Maru	June 8
For Liverpool	June 30
Kashima Maru	June 30
Katori Maru	June 30
Sado Maru	July 31
For New York	May 31
Tatsumo Maru	May 31
Tsushima Maru	July 11
For San Francisco, etc.	July 14
Korea Maru	July 14
Persia Maru	July 6
Siberia Maru	July 30
For Tacoma	July 19
Hawaii Maru	July 19
Justin	July 19

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Local
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
2035	2035	2035	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	2035	2035
2345	2345	2345	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	2345	2345
2350	2350	2350	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	2350	2350
000	000	000	624	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	000	000
1810	1810	1810	624	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1810	1810

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
715	715	715	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	715	715
745	745	745	271	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	745	745
1145	1145	1145	78	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1145	1145
1457	1457	1457	148	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1457	1457
1801	1801	1801	148	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1801	1801

Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
715	715	715	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	715	715
745	745	745	271	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	745	745
1145	1145	1145	78	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1145	1145
1457	1457	1457	148	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1457	1457
1801	1801	1801	148	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1801	1801

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.
300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.
300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B = train has buffet car with regular meal service.
S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S = train has 1st class sleep. acc. only.
Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.
By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Express	STATIONS	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Express	Local
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7:05	7:15	7:25	7:35	7:45	7:55	PEKING	arr.	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50
SOOCHOW	dep.	8:41	8:51	9:01	9:11	9:21	9:31	TIENTSIN	arr.	12:10	12:20	12:30	12:40	12:50
CHANGCHOW	dep.	9:31	9:41	9:51	10:01	10:11	10:21	TSINANFU	arr.	13:10	13:20	13:30	13:40	13:50
CHANGCHOW	dep.	11:22	11:32	11:42	11:52	12:02	12:12	PUKOW	arr.	14:10	14:20	14:30	14:40	14:50
TANYANG	dep.	12:09	12:19	12:29	12:39	12:49	12:59	NANKING	arr.	15:10	15:20	15:30	15:40	15:50
CHANGCHOW	dep.	12:59	13:09	13:19	13:29	13:39	13:49	NANKING FERRY	arr.	16:10	16:20	16:30	16:40	16:50
NANKING	dep.	14:16	14:26	14:36	14:46	14:56	15:06							
NANKING FERRY	arr.	14:10	14:20	14:30	14:40	14:50	15:00							

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Express	STATIONS	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Express	Local
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
WOOSUNG	dep.	6:55	7:05	7:15	7:25	7:35	7:45	SHANGHAI	arr.	9:15	9:25	9:35	9:45	9:55
KIANGSU	dep.	7:32	7:42	7:52	8:02	8:12	8:22	SHANGHAI	arr.	10:15	10:25	10:35	10:45	10:55

Business and Official Notices

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of Lucy C. Werlich, Deceased.
Cause No. 595
Testamentary Proceeding No. 221 (Special)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Lucy C. Werlich, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to G. L. Campbell, Ancillary Administrator of his estate, on or before February 4, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Ancillary Administrator.

G. L. CAMPBELL,
c/o Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
No. 2 Jinkee Road.
Shanghai, China, August 4, 1917.
14657

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of William Parker Chalfant, Deceased.
Cause No. 596
Testamentary Proceeding No. 222 (Special)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Parker Chalfant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Ada Gilbert Chalfant, Executrix of his estate, on or before February 4, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Executrix.

ADA GILBERT CHALFANT,
Executrix.
(Address)
American Presbyterian Mission,
Tsingchowfu, Shantung, China.
Shanghai, China, August 4, 1917.
14658

S.S. "HATTIE LUCKENBACH"

The s.s. "Hattie Luckenbach" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their B/l's for counter signature and take immediate delivery of the goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within 10 days after completion of the steamer's discharge, or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns to be borne by the consignees of the cargo. Examination of damaged goods will take place at the wharf on August 11th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Agents,
Union Building.
14656

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have this day removed to 130-A Szechuen Road, next to the Y.M.C.A. Building.

All business will be transacted there.

LEE HING PRINTING CO.
Telephone 3736.
Shanghai, Aug. 3, 1917.
14655

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 6th August, on account of the Autumn Holiday.
14636

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

Valuable Buildings FOR SALE

Two foreign-style, 4-storied houses, situated on Weihaiwei Road, Nos. 28 and 29, known as "Tsa Roo," (酒盧), occupying about 3 mow of land, with garden, tennis court, garage, stable, servants' quarters, verandah, electric lights and bells; also gas lights and water; also 5 one-storied houses, close to the street, rented \$12.00 each. For inspection and particulars, please apply to the Accounting Room of the above address, after 2 p.m.
14645

UNION CHURCH

AN INTERCESSORY SERVICE for the ALLIES will be held TODAY August 4th From 8 to 8.45 a.m. All friends will be welcomed.
14648

NOTICE

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company hereby notifies that Mr. B. C. Haile has been appointed Agent for that Company at Shanghai, effective August 1st, 1917.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
B. C. HAILE, Agent.
18 Nanking Road
(Palace Hotel Building).

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., hereby notify that on August 1st, 1917, the agency for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was handed over to Mr. B. C. Haile who has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
14634

Steamers

for Purchase or Sale.
Only bona fide applications will be entertained.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 380.

The Shanghai Stonebreaking Works

SUPPLYING OF 1/2", 1" and 1 1/2" Chipse and Sand from Hangchow Quarry Stone broken by Maraden Stonebreaker.

DEALING IN Nippes Gravel and Sand, Granite, Clay, and other Aggregates for road and pavement making and Concrete Construction.

WORKS: Siccawel, French CONCESSION, SHANGHAI. SOLE AGENTS: THE TUNGCHI TRANSPORTATION CO. 633-A: Tsindong Road, SHANGHAI.
14653

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMIN"

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.

JUST ARRIVED

MEIX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNR, QUELCH & CO.

We Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

Dr. Carl L.D.S., D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,
Room No. 11 Telephone No. 200
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
By appointment

JUST ARRIVED!

A New Shipment of

Grapefruit

American Oranges

Fresh Lemons

Book your orders now.

C. Eddie & Company

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai

Telephone North 639

Stop thinking of the fortune you are going to make; of the wheel you're going to break; and think of The Marco Polo Scarf—of the joy it will give her on your behalf.

In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

Price Prepaid \$4.25
Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SPOT CARGO

SOLE LEATHER

SIDES, BENDS STRIPS.

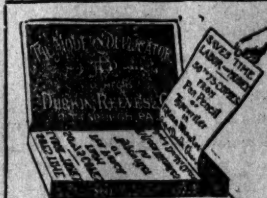
Just Arrived per S.S. Venezuela

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

5th Floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Tel. No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625.



"MODERN"

DUPLICATOR - PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.

WILL MAKE 50 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR REDON From \$12.00 to \$20.00 according to size

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.'s

GARAGE ENTRANCE

is only from

Bubbling Well Road.

SALE

of

S/S "POLTAVA"

WRECK

(3,477 tons gross, built 1909)

TENDERS are invited for the sale of S.S. "POLTAVA," wreck, for breaking-up purposes only—her Hull, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Machinery, Boilers and everything connected therewith, as they lie at the North Saddle Islands.

Tenders will be received till the 7th August.

For conditions and further particulars, apply to

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

No. 1, The Bund.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a competent stenographer for an outpost. Apply to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS.
14662 A.9.

THE Nanking Foreign School desires normal graduate grade teacher, American system. Missionary salary. Address references to Secretary, Nanking Foreign School, Nanking.
14625

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.
14654 A.7.

EDUCATIONAL

BRITISHER requires French lessons. State terms to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.
14642 A.5.

OFFICES, ETC., WANTED

WANTED in Central district or French town, store with spacious ground-floor godown. Address offers to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.
14650 A.5.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, small furnished flat or rooms, without board, suitable for young married couple. French town or Western district preferred. Occupation 1st October. Apply to Box 398, THE CHINA PRESS.
14654 A.7.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 8482.
14648

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Very little rooms to let with all comforts for the summer. Kitchen and food personally supervised by the proprietress.

TO LET, well-furnished room with bathroom and balcony attached. Suitable married couples or bachelors. Moderate terms. 12-A Quinsan Gardens.
14665 A.7.

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, furnished rooms, with bathrooms attached. Near tram. British family. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.
14664 A.10.

MOST-COMFORTABLE cool room for bachelor, free now. Charming residence, fine view, garden, garage. Good table. \$90, with board. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.
14649 A.5.

TO LET: A nice, large bed-sitting room, with bathroom attached. In a cool, central and select district. No mosquitoes. A fine view, overlooking well-wooded gardens and expansive river. Cooking and service very good. Terms: for married couple or two bachelors. Mex. \$150. Single Mex. \$100. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.
14632 A.7.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

37 A-B, Canton Road: Offices to let in China Press Building. Apply at THE CHINA PRESS or 10, Yangtzepoo Road.
14617 A.7.

TO LET, from 15th August or later, spacious offices and godowns. Centrally situated. Apply to The China Strawbraid Export Co., 13, Kiukiang Road.
14616 A.7.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
14624

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY wants position as typist and general office worker. Willing to give trial. Apply to Box 399, THE CHINA PRESS.
14661 A.7.

YOUNG MAN (Allied), 26 years old, at present employed, desires change to better position. Excellent working knowledge of English, French, Italian and Spanish. 6 years' experience in China. Good references. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.
14662 A.10.

WANTED: A young Chinese gentleman, many years' experience in office, seeks position as office assistant. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.
14637 A.4.

POSITION WANTED by Chinese gentlemen as stenotypist. No experience. Salary no object. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.
14638 A.4.

A COMPETENT bookkeeper and clerk is willing to accept a position for night work. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.
14641 A.8.

BRITISHER, executive abilities, and could take charge of import and export department, is open for immediate engagement. Has a thorough knowledge of the local market. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.
14640 A.4.

POSITION WANTED by an experienced young man who can take charge of correspondence and sales. Expert typist, rapid worker. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.
14634 A.5.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.
14124

LOST

LOST or stolen from 97 Range Road, big tiger-colored cat (male, white breast and legs). \$20 reward is offered for its recovery or \$10 for a clue.
14660 A.5.

A small Pekingese dog (bitch), high yellow-haired, lost yesterday morning in the neighborhood of the French Consulate-General. Reward, if necessary, will be paid to anybody returning same to French Consulate-General.
14661 A.5.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Mandolin in perfect condition, practically new. Will accept reasonable offer. Apply to Box 397, THE CHINA PRESS.
14655 A.7.

WHOLE HOUSE, superior American-style furniture, with everything else for sale, from 15th September. Write W. K. Chun, c/o THE CHINA PRESS.
14659 A.5.

FOR SALE: Smith and Wesson (nickel), 32 cal. revolver, with a few cartridges. Apply to Box 394, THE CHINA PRESS.
14644 A.4.

FOR SALE: Humber bicycle in first-class condition. Apply to 16, Broadway (American Y.M.C.A.).
14646 A.4.

WANTED: Chinese postage stamp, 1897 issue, \$5 and \$1 on 3 cents "Revenue" and 1 cand. to 24 and mechanical horn, also top and cans, Shanghai print. Offers to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.
14612

FOR SALE: Borax Crystals in large quantities at very moderate price. For price and samples, write to The China Chemical Works, 168 Canton Road.
14643 A.3.

FOR SALE, high-class furniture, fittings and crockeries complete for house, with same to let from 1st October. Suitable for gentleman contemplating marriage about that time. Apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.
14622 A.5.

FOR SALE, Tls. 7,000, 4 mow, Yu Yuen Road. North side, high. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.
14697 A.4.

FOR SALE: Latest model, twin-cylinder, Harley-Davidson motor-cycle, complete, with side-car, light, cents "Revenue" and 1 cand. to 24 and mechanical horn, also top and cans, Shanghai print. Offers to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.
14655 A.5.